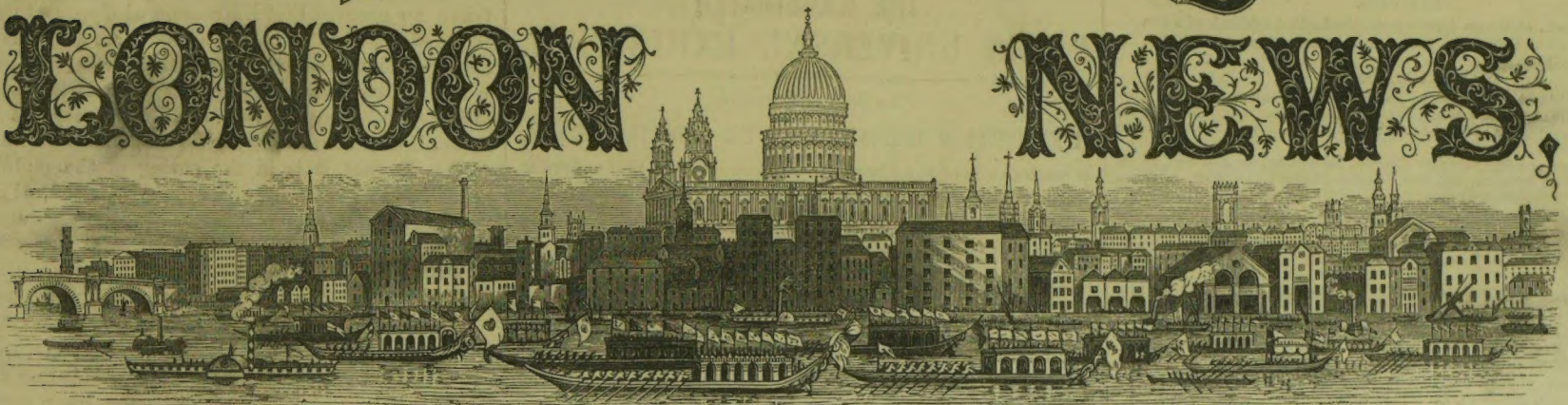


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2041.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG AT NICOSIA, THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Queen Anne's-gate, the Lady Auckland, of a son.
On the 3rd inst., at Rutland Lodge, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Mrs. R. Butler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Payne, M.A., James Watt, Garbity Fochabers, Morayshire, N.B., to Edith, fourth daughter of the late John and Helen Sandilands, of Belsize Park, Hampstead.
On the 6th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Vicar of Lytham, the Rev. Charles Halford Hawkins, of Winchester College, to Susan, only daughter of Colonel Haughton, C.S.T.
On the 3rd inst., first before the British Consul, and afterwards at the Madeleine, Paris, Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, to the Lady Lisgar, of Lisgar House, Ballieborough, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at 24, Manchester-square, Katharine Maudie Mary, the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill.
On the 3rd inst., at 53, Brook-street, London, of acute pneumonia, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Dynevor, aged 74, for fifty years Vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire.
On the 5th inst., at 116, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, Viva Jane Maria, widow of Sir Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S.
On the 4th inst., at 48, Upper Grosvenor-street, London, the Hon. Mary Eliza Henniker, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. William Henniker, and youngest daughter of the late Edward Farnham, Esq., of Quorndon House, Leicestershire.—R.I.P.
On the 2nd inst., at Chelsea House, Cadogan-place, Viscount Chelsea, aged 11 years.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 17.

SUNDAY, Aug. 11.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxix. 9-29; Rom. ix. 19. Evening Lessons: 2 Chron. i. 1, or 1 Kings iii.; Matt. xxii. 15-41.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Nebraska; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Ontario; 7 p.m., Rev. R. Eytan, Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.
Temple Church closed till Oct. 6.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. John Oakley, St. Saviour's, Hoxton; 3 p.m., Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Long Island, Dr. Littlejohn; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Nebraska, Dr. Clarkson.

MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Grouse-shooting begins.
Moon partially eclipsed, visible at Greenwich, 10.42 p.m. to 1.33 a.m.
Malton Horticultural Show, &c.
The Prince of Wales's visit to Southampton to lay the first stone of the Wilberforce Memorial Church.
Athletic Sports: Weston-super-Mare (two days).
Yachting: Royal Victoria Yacht Club, annual meeting, Hyde, 1 p.m.
Marriage of the daughter of the Bishop of Long Island, New York, at the Savoy Chapel, 11.30.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Full Moon, 0.16 a.m.
Art-Union of London Exhibition opens.
Whitby Annual Agricultural, Poultry, and Dog Show.
Athletic Sports: Farnham.
Egham Races.
Yachting: Royal Victoria Regatta, Hyde (five days).
York Rowing Regatta (two days).

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.

British Association, general committee meet, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 8 p.m.; address of the president, Dr. W. Spottiswoode; the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough to be present.
Malmesbury Horticultural Society, poultry, pigeon, and rabbit show.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Wigan, Ormskirk, and St. Helen's Agricultural Show, Ormskirk.
Rowing: Reading Amateur Regatta.
Yachting: Portaferry and Strangford Regatta.
Athletic Sports: Scarborough (two days).

THURSDAY, Aug. 15.

British Association, Dublin: meeting of sections, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8.
Ilfracombe Horticultural, Dog, and Poultry Show.
Yachting: Queenstown Regatta.
Rowing Regattas: Bewick, Queens-town.
Races: Redcar and Windsor.

FRIDAY, Aug. 16.

British Association, Dublin: meeting of sections, 11 a.m.; discourse by Mr. G. J. Romanes on Animal Intelligence, 5.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

British Association, Dublin: meeting of sections, 11 a.m. West London Rowing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | Miles. | In. |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | Minimum, read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | | |
| July 31 | 30.319 | 59.9 | 45.6 | 76 | 7 | 69.3 | 53.9 | N. N.E. NE. | 234 | 0.000 |
| 1 | 30.190 | 59.2 | 51.2 | 76 | 8 | 70.8 | 54.8 | NE. E. | 275 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 29.887 | 61.4 | 48.9 | 66 | 8 | 70.3 | 54.9 | NE. E.N.E. N. | 436 | 0.025 |
| 3 | 29.674 | 58.9 | 55.5 | 89 | 9 | 64.5 | 54.7 | NE. N. | 269 | 1.400 |
| 4 | 29.722 | 61.4 | 55.3 | 81 | 9 | 69.5 | 55.9 | N. S. S.W. | 140 | 0.075 |
| 5 | 29.812 | 66.2 | 56.8 | 73 | 8 | 78.3 | 57.3 | S.W. S.E. E. | 219 | 0.300 |
| 6 | 29.672 | 65.7 | 60.2 | 83 | 6 | 75.6 | 57.1 | E. S. S.W. | 210 | 0.000 |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | .. | 30.328 | 30.276 | 29.963 | 29.694 | 29.713 | 29.850 | 29.687 |
| Temperature of Air | .. | 61.2 | 59.0 | 61.0 | 64.1 | 63.0 | 70.7 | 63.2 |
| Temperature of Evaporation | .. | 53.3 | 51.8 | 53.2 | 58.1 | 59.0 | 65.4 | 65.3 |
| Direction of Wind | .. | N.N.E. | NE. | NE. | NE. | S.W. | SE. | S. |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 5 11 | 5 10 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 5 20 | 5 45 | 5 3 |
| 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| 11 1 | 11 1 | 11 1 | 11 1 | 11 1 | 11 1 | 11 1 |

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VOL. LXXII. (JAN. 5 TO JUNE 29, 1878)

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COLOURED SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

With the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17 will be presented, as the Extra Supplement, a Picture Printed in Colours,

ENTITLED

"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM,"

FROM A PAINTING BY T. K. PELHAM.

198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

"Breaking up and going away!" Whose blood is not freshly stirred by the ring of this academical formula attaching to days of yore? The full meaning of it—and it was full of meaning—comes back to most of us as one of the most vivid illustrations to be found in after-life of the "pleasures of memory." Of what does it tell us? Of a period of labour closed, of tasks accomplished, of examinations passed, of honours awarded, of friendly congratulations paid and received, of dreamy but delicious expectations yet to be realised, of rest and recreation unburdened by proximate anxiety to be enjoyed. There is a small gap between the past and the future not altogether in accordance with the feelings inspired by the occasion. There are packings-up to do—some objects formerly prized to be relegated as worthless to the dust-heap, some to be put aside for future use; some scores to be settled, others to be spread over coming terms of sessions, projects suddenly broken off and to be put by for resumption—altogether, an "uneasy quarter of an hour" to be passed. Such is the present state of public affairs in Europe. The Treaty of Berlin has been ratified. The Plenipotentiaries who prepared and signed it have received their respective awards of honour, or of that silence which either presupposes or precludes it. At any rate, each of them can adopt the words of the attendant spirit in Comus, "Now my task is smoothly done, I can fly or I can run."

In academical affairs, however, immediate triumphs seldom led to an adequate realisation of the hopes they inspired. So it is in the political world. The fruits of the Treaty just ratified at Berlin do not exactly correspond with its flower of promise. There is the occupation, for instance, by Austria of the Herzegovina and Bosnia, for which and for the administration of those Provinces she holds the "Mandate of Europe." Unhappily, individual human perversity often sets at nought conclusions which have been arrived at with a view to general good. There can be no doubt that the rule of Austria in these outlying provinces would secure to their inhabitants impartial protection of life, property, and family honour. The indigenous Turks, however, have for some centuries been accustomed to supremacy, and they are but little inclined to give it up in exchange for equal justice to all. They have already contested in some places—perhaps, but we shall hope not, with secret encouragement from high places in Constantinople—the advance of Austro-Hungarian Troops, and serious bloodshed (to say nothing of great political perplexity) has been the result. Of course, the object of Austria will not be frustrated by these partial insurrections. But they indicate a state of feeling among the Turks far from favourable to a speedy establishment or a long continuance of European peace. The relations, moreover, of the Turkish Government to Greece are very far from settled, and the mediation of the Powers, or one of them, will probably be required to force into effect the recommendations of the Congress with regard to that question. Still, there is good reason to hope that the passing period of perplexity may be of but short duration, and that the settlements agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries at Berlin will in the course of a few months be carried into effect.

So far as this country is concerned, affairs are not without a certain shade of evil omen. Cyprus, for instance, seems not unlikely to turn out—we will not say an expensive acquisition, but one not in all respects worth the expense. We take no note of merely transient embarrassments which a little administrative skill will no doubt efface. But it is tolerably clear that the climate of the island is anything but salubrious; that it is destitute of convenient ports, which can only be formed at great expense, and that its geographical position with regard to Asiatic Turkey is not such as will greatly aid the policy of her Majesty's Government in assuming a Protectorate over

that portion of the Turkish Empire. It is not to be hastily taken for granted that the cession of Cyprus to England may not prove to be valuable, but there are some appearances which actual possession has brought out into relief which forewarn the country that what it has acquired—and peacefully acquired—in the Levant may not turn out to be all that her Majesty's Government had anticipated of it. In fact, it is in the eating of the pudding that proof has to be sought, and should be found, of its actual worth. There is this consolation about the arrangement—that, whatever may be its adaptation or non-adaptation to British wants, it can hardly fail to be an almost unqualified blessing to the inhabitants of Cyprus itself.

This is not, perhaps, the most suitable time that could be chosen for discussing the responsibilities imposed upon the country by the Convention of Constantinople. Parliament has accepted what Ministers have engaged to attempt. There is an end of the matter, so far as argument is concerned. England has now to make the best she can of the obligations and their correlative powers which have been stipulated with the Sultan on her behalf. The nation has formally indorsed the acts of the Ministry, and no more can be said about it. Nevertheless this has to be borne in mind, that what is now before the country is less a period of diplomatic glory than of administrative vigilance and, it may be, of military conflict. It would be puerile to enter upon the fulfilment of our international engagements as boys do upon their holidays. The "Term" which has just come to a close (still reverting to our academical illustration) will, after a very brief interval of gratified ambition, be succeeded by another Term of increasingly anxious labour and self-denial. We shall have to enter upon the latter with energy and courage. We have accepted the task, we are bound to perform it, if we can, with fidelity to our trust. We have not gone out of the region of national honour, but we cannot but bear in mind that it is one which can only yield its laurels to earnest, disinterested, and expensive exertion.

And this last thought brings us to another, that we have yet the Bill to pay. Somewhat more than six millions is not, perhaps, an unreasonable sum total for the British Empire to expend in the purchase of European peace. This, we are told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, constitutes as near as he can calculate the whole of the capital required to defray the cost of the policy adopted by the Government for the settlement of the Eastern Question. But the entire sum is not to be paid at once. The liquidation of the debt will be spread over two years, at any rate, if not three, and will be less felt as a burden than if it had been determined to bring the expenditure of the year within the year's resources. Sound financial principles have thus been superseded by temporary convenience. Perhaps wisely; but this has to be seen. There cannot be a doubt that the floating debt we are now incurring will reappear as a demand upon the national purse when it will be as reluctantly discharged as it would have been just now. We must not go away to the enjoyment of our leisure quite forgetful of the fact that we have stored up for ourselves a disagreeable duty for the future. We shall perform it, no doubt, with strictest integrity. We may be called upon to do so when the industrial and mercantile activities of the country are more profitable than they are now; but also, let it be remembered, the demand may be made upon us when we are even less able to bear it. These are considerations, however, upon which we have no disposition to dwell with undue persistence. If it be true, as Parliament by an immense majority seems to have decided, that her Majesty's Government have achieved by their policy a permanent settlement of the Eastern Question, we do not think the cost at which they have done so should be made matter of very serious complaint.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, drove from Osborne to Sandown yesterday week and saw the Eurydice grounded in the bay; her Majesty returned via Brading and Arreton Down.

Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne on Saturday last from Windsor Castle. Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales left Osborne and joined the Prince and Princess of Wales on board her Majesty's yacht Osborne at Portsmouth. Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. Lord John Manners and Mr. Connor dined with the Queen.

Lord John Manners had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and afterwards left Osborne. Prince Leopold went out in the Alberta and steamed round the Eurydice.

Tuesday was the thirty-third anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh. The day was observed with due honours at Portsmouth and Windsor. The Princess of Wales, with her children, visited the Queen at Osborne. The Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero and Captain Thomson, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have driven to West Cowes and Newport, and have witnessed the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta from the Royal yacht.

Professor Louis Engel, who has passed a week at Osborne, has played several times before her Majesty, and has given a series of lessons on the harmonium to Princess Beatrice.

The inspection of the Fleet at Spithead by the Queen on Tuesday next will take place about four p.m. There will be no general issue of tickets, as only a very limited number of vessels can be set apart for the conveyance of official visitors.

Colonel Du Plat has succeeded Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to town yesterday week from Goodwood House. The Duke of Connaught visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Saturday and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Cambridge also visited them. Later in the day the Prince and Princess left town to join the Royal yacht Osborne at Cowes, on board which they with their family have passed the week. The Prince has taken part in the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, sailing in his yacht Hildegarde. His Royal Highness has dined at Cowes Castle with the members of the squadron. On Monday the Royal yacht Osborne steamed into Sandown Bay, having on board the Prince and Princess, Princes Albert Victor and George, and the three Princesses. One of the Osborne's boats was lowered, and the Prince, with Commander Hugo L. Pearson and other officers, were rowed to the Eurydyce. His Royal Highness clambered up the side of the wreck and remained some time in conversation with the officers. In connection with the recent visit of the Prince and Princess to the London Hospital, their Royal Highnesses have forwarded a donation of one hundred guineas to the "Maintenance Fund" now being raised.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne are passing a short time at Kissingen previous to their departure for Canada.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Court Theatre on Tuesday evening. His Royal Highness has given Mr. Desanges sittings for his portrait at his studio in Stratford-place.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House yesterday week from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during the Goodwood race week.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has left St. James's Palace for Homburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck went to the Opéra Comique on Tuesday evening.

The Maharajah and Maharanee Dhuleep Singh have left Claridge's Hotel for Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandra Leveson Gower have arrived at Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and Earl and Countess Grosvenor have arrived at Eaton Hall.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton left Grosvenor-place on Saturday last for Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Duke of Abercorn has left town for Eastbourne.

The Duke of Northumberland has left Grosvenor-place for Albury Park, Surrey.

The Duke of Rutland left Bute House, Campden-hill, on Monday, for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Duchess of Athole arrived in town on Saturday last from the Continent.

The Duchess of Newcastle has left her residence, Wilton-crescent, for Deepdene, Dorking.

The Duchess Eleanor of Northumberland has left town for Tunbridge Wells.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon and Earl De Grey have left Carlton-gardens for Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have joined their yacht at Cowes for the yachting season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left town for Savernake Park, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park.

The Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., left town last Saturday to join the Marchioness at Berkhamstead Castle.

The Marchioness of Salisbury, accompanied by Viscount Cranborne and the Ladies Cecil, has left Arlington-street for Châlet Cecil, Dieppe.

The Marchioness of Hertford has left Hertford House, Connaught-place, for Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

Julia Marchioness of Ailsa and the Ladies Kennedy have left town for Lovell-hill, Windsor.

Earl and Countess Sydney have left England for Paris.

Earl and Countess Granville have left Carlton House-terrace for Walmer Castle, Deal.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left town for Paris en route for Switzerland.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery have left Piccadilly for Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire.

Madame de Bülow has returned to the Danish Legation from Denmark and Paris.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and Miss Amy Lowder, daughter of Lady Alcock and the late Rev. John Lowder, M.A., was celebrated on the 1st inst., by special license, in Westminster Abbey. The bride—who wore a white satin dress trimmed with orange-blossoms, and a wreath of natural orange flowers and tulle veil, her ornaments being pearls and diamonds—was received on her arrival by Sir Rutherford Alcock, her step-father, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were the Hon. Mary Hammond, Miss Margaret Awdry, Miss Florence Somerset, Miss Buchanan, Miss Louisa Norwich Duff, Miss Armstrong, Miss Hudson, and Miss Amabel Gwyn Jeffreys. Their costumes were of white cashmere and blue broché, white chip bonnets trimmed with blue satin and forget-me-nots and each wore a miniature and pearl locket, the gift of the bridegroom. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster performed the marriage ceremony. After the registration of the marriage in the Jerusalem Chamber, the wedding party adjourned to Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock's residence in Great Queen-street, Westminster, to breakfast, after which Sir Lewis and Lady Pelly left for Dover, en route for Normandy, on their wedding tour.

The marriage at Paris is announced of Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, K.C.M.G., of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, to Lady Lisgar. Lady Lisgar is the daughter of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her first husband, Mr. E. T. Dalton. She was married in 1855 to Lord Lisgar, who died in 1876.

The marriage between Captain Arkwright, Coldstream Guards, and Miss Rosa Baring is fixed to take place at Norman Court, Hampshire, on the 29th inst.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. A. M. M. Crichton, youngest son of the late Mr. D. M. M. Crichton, of Rankeilour, Fife, and Miss Hulse, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., of Breamore, Hants.

Berechurch Hall, near Colchester, and the contiguous estate of 1450 acres, have been bought by Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., for £50,000. Mr. Coope has also purchased other valuable property in the same neighbourhood, including two large farms.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

Our front-page Engraving, from a sketch we have been favoured by an officer of the Mediterranean naval squadron, shows the scene at Nicosia, the chief town of Cyprus, on Friday, the 12th ult., when Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., formally took possession of that island, and hoisted the British flag, in the name of Queen Victoria. The figure to the left hand is that of the Admiral, who stands with his right hand raised to the peak of his undress cap, in the act of saluting the Union-Jack, which Captain Henry Rawson is engaged in hoisting, with the assistance of another naval officer. A guard consisting of twenty-five men of the Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marine Light Infantry from H.M.S. Minotaur, was all the actual British force present upon this important occasion; but the assembled people, both Greeks and Turks, who heard the Admiral's declaration, repeated in their own language by Mr. Walter Baring, of the British Legation at Constantinople, responded with hearty cheers, more especially greeting the name of "Victoria" with vociferous applause. This is a gratifying contrast to the reception of the Austrian Imperial authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina; but it is probable that the natives of Cyprus expect to make high pecuniary profits out of the British political and military establishments in their long neglected and poverty-stricken island. It was the same on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., when Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Nicosia with his staff, and took charge of the insular government as High Commissioner for her Majesty the Queen. We have now received from our Special Artist and Correspondent, whose first letter, describing his journey and voyage from London to Cyprus, appears in this week's Number of our Journal, sketches of the interesting scenes that have taken place at the landing of the British and Indian troops, with the ships in the harbour of Larnaca, and various illustrations of the towns, the country, and the people. These will be engraved and published in future Numbers; in the mean time, we present two more views of the coast—one being that of Cape Kormakiti, the ancient Krommyon, on the northern shore of Cyprus, opposite the mainland of Cilicia in Asia Minor; the other, a small seaport town named Kyrenia, situated also on the north coast, some twenty miles east of Cape Kormakiti. The distance across the sea to the mainland is rather less than fifty miles, so that the mountains of Asiatic Turkey are usually visible from Cyprus. The point thus within sight is not far from Tarsus, the birthplace of the Apostle Paul.

EN ROUTE FOR CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Cyprus, July 25, 1878.

A brief interview at 198, Strand, was quickly succeeded by a short drive to Waterloo, whence we were quickly whirled past Winchester by the South-Western Railway to Southampton and the Havre packet. Our thoughts were chiefly bent on reaching as soon as possible England's latest acquisition of territory, which on that day had been formally taken possession of by Mr. Walter Baring and Admiral Lord John Hay. A moonlit and calm sea permitted an enjoyable trip across the "silver streak," and promoted a healthy appetite for breakfast at Frascati's early next morning. But, leaving Havre without delay, we were speedily traversing the valley of the Seine, and four hours' rail brought us to St. Lazare and Paris, which was still *en fête*.

The transfer from St. Lazare to the station of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line, seemed slow enough in the wretched *voiture* which emulates the London four-wheeler for discomfort. But, fortunately, there was ample time for dinner at the neighbouring "buffet;" and a few extra francs of expenditure was amply compensated for by the accommodation in one of the "wagons-lits" which are now attached to all the night-trains for Lyons and beyond. The next morning's dawn showed us the banks of the Rhône, with a glimpse of the amphitheatre at Arles; and by the time we had dressed and taken our coffee we reached our terminus at Marseilles. The rapid change of scenery and climate is here perceived; for within thirty-five hours we have exchanged the elm for the olive-tree, and the south-west breeze of the Channel for the keen "mistral" of the Bouches du Rhône.

A day's stay at Marseilles is quite sufficient to give the passing traveller an idea of this French Liverpool. Its docks, cafés, and ever increasing trade; its unfinished Cathedral and its celebrated Notre Dame de la Garde, with a colossal gilt figure, visible far out at sea, and regarded with superstitious reverence by the fishermen, are worth stopping to see. The superb *Temple* at Longchamp, between the Museums of Science and Art, with its colonnades and wonderfully designed waterfalls, is deserving of a better approach than that of the narrow boulevard which confronts it. By far the grandest feature of Marseilles, however, is its Prado, of which any capital in the world might be proud, whilst at its termination the grounds of the Château Borely, by the seaside race-course, are laid out in that charming fashion which French landscape gardeners can alone produce in what otherwise would be regarded as a hopelessly ugly domain of waste land, now a suburban paradise for the Marseillais. But, enough, everyone who has travelled south knows Marseilles more or less, though few English ever stay here long if they can help it.

We leave Marseilles basin in one of Messrs. Fraissinet's boats, the Saint Marc. Of the few passengers bound for Malta the larger proportion are for Cyprus. There are English officers recalled from leave of absence but a day or two after their leave had been granted. These are, naturally, grumbling a little at their hard fate, but, at the same time, ardent to enter upon a new sphere of action. There are Greek interpreters from Manchester and Liverpool; while a Maltese Marquis, about to be disestablished, and a telegraph clerk, make up the company in the first-class saloon. A few of those ubiquitous foreign commercial travellers of polyglot discourse and uncertain nationality are the occupants of the second-class berths.

Alas! the boat is a slow one, but it is not the slightest use chafing at delay. The foreigners play dominoes, while the English debate over the map of Cyprus, the future plans of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the respective merits or demerits of his newly appointed staff.

It is fortunate for us all that the passengers are not numerous, otherwise the discomfort would be intolerable; as it is, we are not stowed too closely. With British officers as *compagnons de voyage*, there is always some pleasant society; and in the present instance we are fortunate. The senior of the company is a Colonel, who is a great linguist; there is a Captain, a musical performer of no mean ability; and there is a smart Adjutant—all of a crack regiment of light infantry, and good specimens of our Army men.

During the whole of the next afternoon we are in sight of the Corsican Mountains; and as the moon rises we pass the Strait of Bonifazio. On emerging from this strait, and altering our course more to the south, we are happily enabled to set sail, and in consequence are set free from the cinders and smuts from the funnel which had before assailed us. Not till early the following morning do we pass Maritimo, the small Italian convict island at the extreme west of Sicily; and at

breakfast-time on the 18th (Thursday) we find ourselves passing small fleets of fishing-vessels off the coasts of Sicily, which are dimly visible in the haze, northward of us. As the embarkation of the troops at Malta is supposed to commence this day, and our engines revolve with much diminished speed, we greatly chafe at the unwarrantable delay. We should be in sight of Gozo, at least; but we are told that we shall be lucky if we reach Valetta by midnight. There is nothing to be done but to watch the porpoises, talk Maltese politics with the intelligent Marquis, read last Saturday's paper, pick out the coolest corner on the poop, and go to sleep.

Gozo is in sight by dinner-time; and it is quite dark as we enter the Grand Harbour. But where is the fleet of transports? They have all sailed this afternoon. The Tamar troop-ship alone remains, waiting for the three officers who are in the Saint Marc. There is still a chance of a passage; and the moment "pratique" is obtained we are off to the Tamar; but in vain. The Captain of that ship is inexorable, as well he may be; for even his quarter-deck is crowded with horses; and we have to reach the poop from the gangway along a single board over the horses' heads. The captain is civil, but firm; and at ten p.m. the Tamar, with the gallant 71st Highlanders on board, steams majestically away. There is no help for it; but Dunsford's Hotel affords plenty of accommodation, being now empty after the day's exodus. Yesterday sixty sat down to the table d'hôte, and to-day the table is deserted. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer took home about forty ladies, wives and relations of the Cyprus contingent.

Punctually at nine a.m. next day the Rear-Admiral enters his office at the dockyard, and we are granted a memorandum for Captain Twiss, R.N., who directs the hired transports. Admiral Luard courteously takes us in his steam-launch to the other harbour, where three large transport-steamers and a sailing-ship are lying. We are here introduced to Captain Twiss, and by his direction a cabin is provided for us on board the Trinacria steamer, one of the Anchor line, which brought a portion of the Indian contingent from Bombay. A few short visits to old acquaintances and fellow-officers in Valetta; and at last, to our great satisfaction, we leave Malta behind us.

The Trinacria is supposed to be a fast steamer, and we are in hopes of catching up the expeditionary fleet, which has the start of us. But our hopes are not realised; from lying stationary in the harbour at Malta, the steamer's bottom has become encrusted with barnacles and seaweed, and seven knots is the utmost speed to be got out of the vessel. If it were not for our impatience to be at Larnaca in time to witness the disembarkation of the main body of the troops, we should be most comfortable. On board are commissariat, ordnance, and transport stores, horses, mules, and "tats," with a number of Maltese muleteers, who are outrageous seasick. But the passengers are few, and consequently the cabin accommodation is ample. During the whole of Monday, July 22, we were in sight of the long mountain ranges of Crete. At last, but not till this morning, Thursday, the 25th, we could discern the distant outline of our new dependency. It had taken us a fortnight from the Strand to Cyprus, consequent on unforeseen delays, which could not possibly have been calculated upon. As the dense fog which had enveloped us since two a.m. lifted under the rising sun, the coast-line of Cyprus was disclosed within a short distance of us; and ahead were visible, in the roadstead of Larnaca, the ships of the British expeditionary force. By breakfast-time we were anchored, and were soon in a position to know the state of affairs. The larger portion of the army of occupation had arrived the previous day, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, who, with his staff, still has his head-quarters on board the Himalaya.

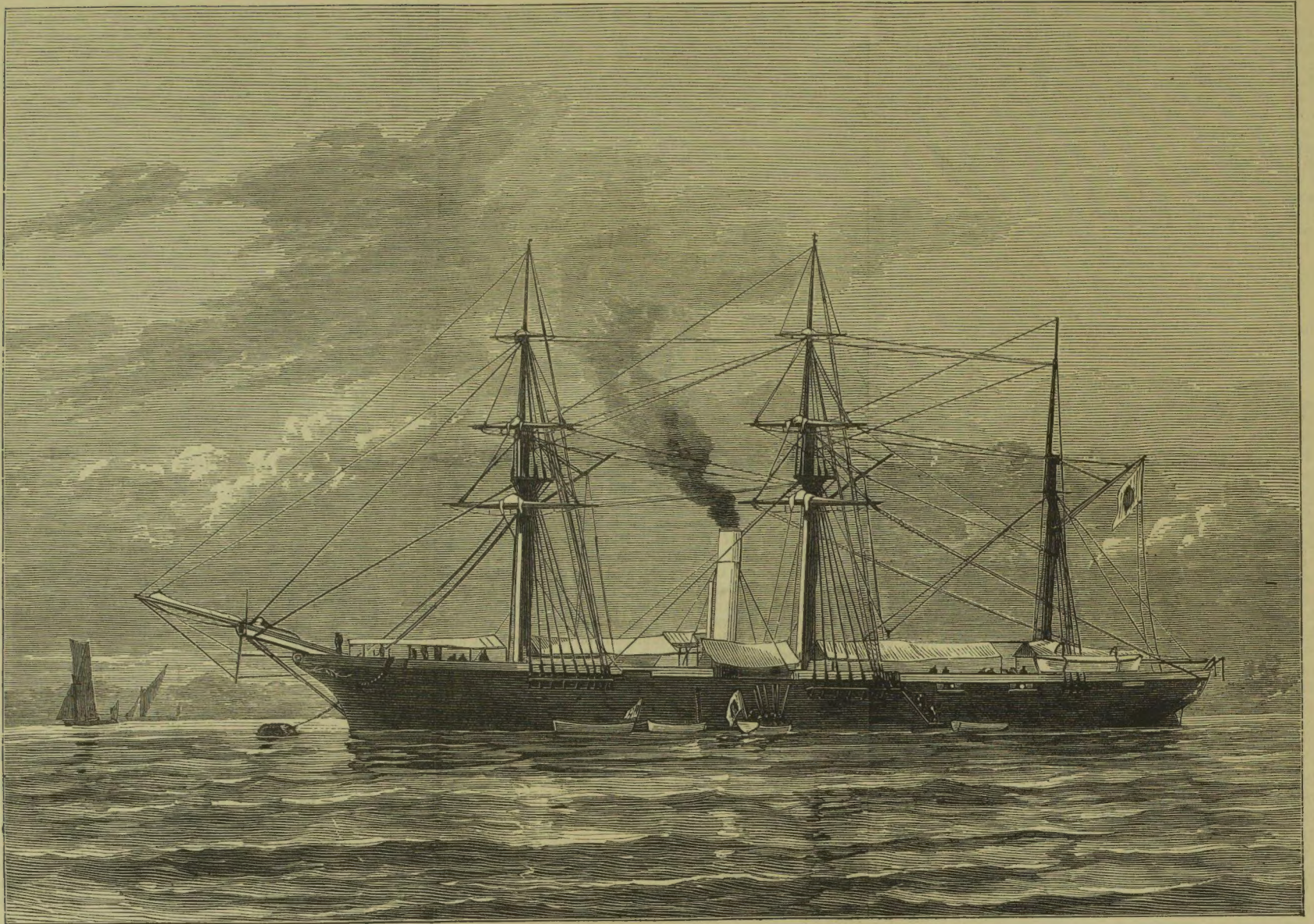
S. P. O.

A JAPANESE GUN-BOAT.

The Seiki, which should rather be called a corvette than a gun-boat, is a vessel entirely constructed by Japanese shipbuilders, though upon lines drawn by a French engineer who is director of the naval dockyard of the Mikado's Government at Nagasaki. This vessel, of which we present an illustration, is 192 ft. in length and 30 ft. broad, with a capacity of 900 tons burden; her engines, which are of English manufacture, have 200-horse power; and she carries a Krupp gun of 15-centimètres calibre, placed amidships. She attains the speed of 11½ knots an hour. He crew numbers a hundred and fifty men, under the command of Captain Enouyé, who distinguished himself, by skill and bravery, in the civil war of 1868, between the Mikado and the Tycoon. All the officers of the Seiki, as well as the sailors, are native Japanese. The Imperial Navy of that insular realm has made great progress of late years, and is likely to play a conspicuous part in the Far East of Asia.

KINCSEM.

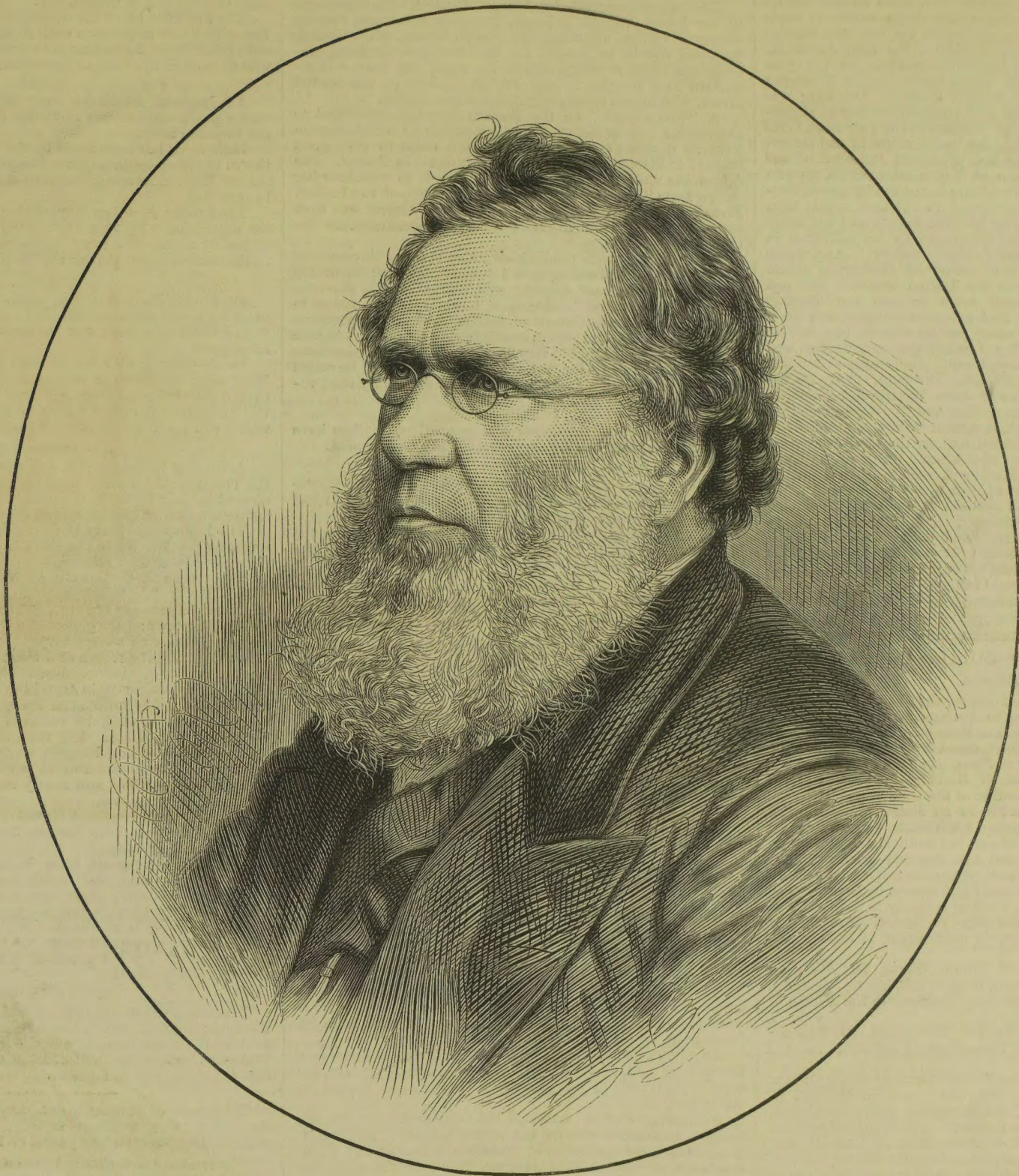
It is an unfortunate fact that whenever a "distinguished foreigner" has made a descent upon any of our classic races the opposition has generally been of a very feeble kind. The season of 1876 was an exception, for the Hungarian Kiser won his laurels from a sterling good horse like Petrarch, to say nothing of Skylark and one or two other smart animals that finished behind him; but, in 1865, the mighty Gladiator was only opposed by about the worst field that ever ran for the Derby, and we could give several other instances of a similar kind. Kincsem, the latest invader, was exceptionally fortunate in winning her race almost before she went to the post. Slowly but surely the probable opposition to her melted away. Petrarch, in all likelihood, ran his last race at Ascot, where the hard ground found out his weak spot; Hampton is not thoroughly sound, and Lord Ellesmere naturally did not care to risk a second race with him at Goodwood; Verneuil, the hero of the unprecedented triple victory at Ascot a few weeks ago, suffered from an enlargement of the near hock, and had to be withdrawn almost at the last moment; and Silvio was not entered. Thus Kincsem had only Pageant and Lady Golightly to dispose of. The former, though a high-class performer in handicaps, and wonderfully fit and well this season, can scarcely be considered a representative cup horse; while Lady Golightly, always 10 lb. behind the best of her year, appears to be out of form. Nevertheless Kincsem could not do more than win in a canter, though with more artistic handling she would doubtless have made a fearful example of the other two. The filly is now four years old, and is a daughter of Cambusean and Water Nymph. She is a dark chestnut, standing upwards of sixteen hands high. Her best point is her great length, but she has a beautiful head and grand shoulders. Like Achievement, whom she resembles in many respects, her back ribs are her weak spot, and, having said that, we have not much more fault to find. Her action when fully extended is splendid, as she moves close to the ground, with a long, sweeping stride that looks like staying for ever. The Goodwood Cup was her thirty-seventh successive victory, and defeat is unknown to her; so we should be very sorry to say that she is not capable of defeating anything that we could put against her. Her next appearance will be in France. But we trust that Mr. Blacovitz, her enterprising owner, will give us another peep at the "darling"—which, we believe, is the translation of Kincsem—in the Doncaster Cup.



THE JAPANESE GUN-BOAT SEIKI.



KINSEM, WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.



THE REV. DR. RIGG, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.



CAPE KORMAKITI, CYPRUS.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

At the recent annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion the Rev. Dr. Rigg was elected to the presidential chair by a larger vote than has ever been given on any former occasion. He had three hundred and sixty-one votes; while the next highest voting was sixty-nine for the Rev. Samuel Coley. The newly-elected President, the Rev. James H. Rigg, D.D., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the year 1821. His father was an Englishman and a Wesleyan minister; his mother was of Irish descent. Dr. Rigg was educated in the Wesleyan school for preachers' sons at Kingswood, and became a Wesleyan minister in the year 1845. He has been stationed on some of the best circuits in the largest English towns. In 1868 he was appointed Principal of the Wesleyan Normal Institution at Westminster, which post he still occupies. Dr. Rigg's preaching is marked by great intellectual power, though better suited to cultured minds than to the multitude. He is a very able theologian, and has lately won for himself considerable distinction by his addresses in connection with the Christian Evidence Society. As a writer Dr. Rigg is well known in religious and theological circles both in this country and in the United States. His pen is very prolific. For many years he was the English correspondent of the *New York Christian Advocate*, and he is still, notwithstanding his many official duties, one of the principal contributors to the *London Quarterly Review*, and sometimes writes in the *Contemporary*. He is author of "The Living Wesley," "Modern Anglican Theology," "Essays for the Times," and "Relations of John Wesley and Wesleyan Methodism with the Church of England." We believe that Dr. Rigg and the Rev. William Arthur were the first men to move in the direction of liberal and, at the same time, conservative progress in modern Methodism. In 1870 his name became prominent in the educational conflicts of the country. He is neither a School Board man nor a denominationalist exclusively, but wishes both systems to work in accordance with the varieties of our national life. His conduct in the presidential chair is clear, firm, and decisive. Perhaps the most striking feature of his mind is its unwearied activity. His friends do not know if his brain is ever tired, but he certainly never shows any signs of mental fatigue.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., of Bradford.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

At the request of the United States, the French Government has addressed an invitation to Foreign Powers to attend a Monetary Congress, to be held in Paris on the 10th inst.

By a decree of the President, dated July 30, M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, has been advanced to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, for services exceptional. He has been a Chevalier of the Order since 1871.

Queen Christina of Spain lies in an alarming state, owing to a fall down a flight of stairs a few months ago, and Queen Isabella has been in attendance on her mother. In spite of the opposition of her family and her Spanish doctor, Queen Christina has left Paris for Havre, where, she believes, the sea air will cure her. Her Majesty had to be carried in an arm-chair to the railway carriage. On bidding good-by to her family at the station she said sorrowfully to Queen Isabella, her daughter, "We shall be sure to meet again, at least at the Escurial."

M. Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, left Paris on Wednesday on a visit to Rouen, Dieppe, and Havre, to inquire into the best means of improving the ports in the district of the Lower Seine.

The Academy of Sciences has chosen Mr. Darwin, the distinguished naturalist, a corresponding member for the Botanical Section.

Prizes were awarded by the French Academy on the 1st inst. That for eloquence was divided, 2000f. each to the late M. Michaut, Licentiate in Law, and M. Hemon, Agrégé of Letters, the subject being "Eloge de Buffon." The Montyon prize for virtue was awarded—2500f. to Abbé Roussel, Auteuil; and 1500f. to Mlle. Aimée Milcent, Saint-Jean-de-Monts (Vendée). In the Montyon prize for the works most useful to manners three sums of 2000f. each were awarded, to the Marquis de Beauregard, for "Un Homme d'Autrefois;" M. Charles de Bonnechose, for "Montcalm et le Canada Français;" and M. Henry Gréville, for "Dosio." The Guizot triennial prize of 3000f. to M. Vian, for a "Histoire de Montesquieu." The Archon-Despérouses prize, of the annual value of 4000f., was divided, 2500f. to M. Charles Marty-Laveaux, and 1500f. to M. Arsène Darmesteter.

On Monday the Académie des Beaux Arts awarded the prizes in the competition for the Prix de Rome (engraving on copperplate section). The first prize was gained by M. Charles Theodore Deblois, born at Fleurmes, Oise, in 1851, and the second by M. Edmond Achille Rabouille, born at Paris, in 1851.

M. Vibert's picture "The Apotheosis of M. Thiers" has been bought by the State, for the Luxembourg, for 8000f.

The parties of the Left, both of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, have addressed circulars to those who are entitled to vote at the approaching election of senators. These circulars, which are drawn up almost in identical terms, insist upon the importance of these elections, upon the result of which depends the future of the Republic. They request the Councils-General to select the most suitable candidates, and in doing so to put aside their personal preferences.

From the 16th to the 22nd of this month an International Congress of Commerce and Industry will be held in the Trocadéro. One of the questions to be discussed is "the establishment of an international commercial régime to be instituted by conventions between the Governments."

The short line which connects the ancient township of Montreuil-sur-Mer with Hesdin and St. Pol has been opened. By it a direct route is now made available from the port of Boulogne to Arras and Béthune, which lie in the midst of the coal measures of the Pas de Calais, and in close proximity to those of the Département du Nord.

A strike of the Paris cabmen which began on Monday has greatly extended.

The strike of the coal-miners of the Nord has broken out afresh.

ITALY.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Venice on a visit last Wednesday. Great preparations had been made for their reception, and they were welcomed with much enthusiasm.

The Pope has yielded to the earnest prayers of Cardinal de Luca to be excused from accepting the onerous duties of State Secretary on the ground of his age and infirmities.

Archbishop Jacobini, the Nuncio at Vienna, has been summoned to Rome.

For the post of Captain of the Swiss Guard at the Vatican, vacant by the resignation of Baron Alfred de Sonneberg, nominally on the ground of ill-health, but really because of the late Mutiny, there were twenty-two candidates, of whom Count Lewis de Courten was elected. The pay is £12 a month with £6 for official expenses, and apartments free.

The distinguished Italian patriot and hero, Giorgio Palavicino, friend of Cavour, died last Saturday morning, aged eighty-four. He was fellow-prisoner with Silvio Pellico in an Austrian fortress.

The long deconsecrated and deserted church of the Spaniards in the Piazza Navona, at Rome, for some time used for the storage of timber, and which Mr. Joseph Severn, when Consul, proposed should be bought for the Church of England congregation which worships outside the walls, has been sold by auction and bought by the French Society of the Sacred Heart, who intend converting it into a pensionnat.

A "green book" on the Eastern Question, presented to Parliament last Saturday, shows, according to a summary in Reuter's despatches, that Italy did not cease to give good counsel to Serbia, and also advised prudence to Greece. The despatches state that the decision of Greece to withdraw her troops from Thessaly was due to the initiative of the Italian, French, and Russian Ministers to Greece. Greece was then assured that Hellenic interests would be considered in the Congress deliberations.

Garibaldi has made public his opinion that the Government ought not to declare war against Austria, "and with the breath of fictitious peace now blowing over Europe such a war-note would be disapproved." Inasmuch, however, as it is useless to hope for the accomplishment of Italian right from congresses and international arbitrations in an effectual way while despotic power prevails, it is well to inculcate on united Italians what a real fortune it will be for that generation which shall be called to avenge the many injuries and disasters caused by the two-headed eagle.

PORTUGAL.

The elections of municipal and general councillors have resulted favourably for the supporters of the Government.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has elected M. Rogier President, and M. Guillery (deputy for Brussels) and M. Dewal (deputy for Antwerp) Vice-Presidents of the Chamber.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the bill for the creation of a Ministry of Public Instruction was adopted by 63 votes against 50.

HOLLAND.

The Upper House of the States General has passed the bill embodying the new law upon primary education by 26 against 10 votes.

News received from Singapore to the 7th inst., by way of Brindisi, states that a fresh outbreak has occurred in Acheen. The Dutch report having captured a strong position at Alangpria. In the engagement fought on this occasion they lost fifty-six killed and wounded, while the loss of the Acheenese is given at 680. Large reinforcements of European troops are passing through Singapore from Java.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William's health is improving steadily at Teplitz.

Field Marshal Moltke, in conformity with suggestions received from several manufacturers, proposes the application of the Emperor William's Fund to pensions to be paid to old and invalid working men.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin were exchanged at the Ludzwill Palace last Saturday. The copies with the Sultan's signature had not arrived, but the Turkish Ambassador declared that his Majesty would recognise the validity of the Treaty.

A conference of German Finance Ministers, convened by Prince Bismarck to devise the most practicable means of increasing the public revenue, was opened on Monday in the Grand Ducal Palace at Heidelberg.

Count Schouvaloff arrived on Tuesday at Berlin from St. Petersburg.

The tomb of Friedrich von Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremberg, and ancestor of the Prusso-German dynasty, has been discovered in the crypt of the Castle Chapel at Nuremberg.

According to official accounts the Conservatives in the new German Parliament will be 112 strong against 77 in the old; the Liberals, 106 against 176; Socialists, 2 against 12; Ultramontanes, 92 against 91; Guelphs, Poles, Danes, and Alsatian opposition, 26 against 26; Alsatian loyalists, 4 against 5.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Teplitz last Wednesday morning, on a visit to the Emperor of Germany, and was received with much enthusiasm. His Majesty expressed his thanks for the loyal greeting given him and for the tact shown in the reception accorded to the Emperor William on his visit to Austrian territory.

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria arrived at Prague on the 1st inst. on a visit, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In the evening a torchlight procession and serenade were organised in honour of his Imperial Highness.

The Empress Eugénie has been in Vienna, and has received much attention, both from official circles and from the inhabitants. The day after her arrival she received a visit from the Emperor and the Archduke Albrecht; and the chief State dignitaries, with Prince Hohenlohe, Count Andrassy, Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, Prince Metternich, and Count Beust, have called upon her. On Tuesday a Court dinner was given in her honour at Schönbrunn.

The elections for the Hungarian Legislature were held on Monday. The returns of eighty constituencies show that the Liberal party have obtained fifty-six seats, the United Opposition twelve, the Extreme Left seven, and the Nationalists two, while three independent members have been elected. In Debreczyn all three electoral districts voted for candidates of the Extreme Left, and the Minister-President, Herr Tisza, was defeated by Herr Ernst Simonyi. The latest returns concerning these elections show that, although the Minister-President Tisza has been defeated, the Liberal or Government party will have a decided majority. Returns have come to hand of 163 elections, and of these the successful candidates are:—104 Liberals, thirty members of the United Opposition, seventeen of the Extreme Left, four Nationalists, and five belonging to no party. Three elections are indecisive.

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina is threatened with more difficulty than appeared at first. The troops have entered Mostar safely, and those of the inhabitants having property, the *Times* report says, received the troops most joyfully. But the *Standard* has a despatch stating that when the Austrians were within one day's march of Mostar the Bosnian chiefs who had occupied the defiles offered a strong resistance. "The fighting began on Sunday morning, and continued until the evening. The Austrians had 200 cavalry soldiers killed and 150 infantry killed and wounded. In consequence of their position, the loss of the Bosnians was comparatively small. A score of the insurgents, however, fell into the hands of the Austrians, and were shot. It is added that the battle continued on Monday near Mostar, and the losses on both sides were considerable. The insurgents had field guns and good artillerymen. From other sources it is reported that great agitation prevails among the Mussulman population of Trebinje.

SERVIA.

A Cabinet Council held on the 1st inst., under the presidency of the Prince, resolved to proclaim on the 22nd inst. the long-looked-for independence, with the cessation of the state of siege and of martial law.

The breaking up of the cataracts in the Danube near the Iron Gates will be gone on with from the Serbian side, and the old Trojan Canal, beginning at Coluvatz and ending at Gladova, will be used as the basis of operation.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering that the recently purchased cruisers shall not be included in the list of the Imperial navy.

Intimation has been made by the Russian military authorities to the Rhodope insurgents to evacuate the territory belonging to Eastern Roumelia within ten days, otherwise they will be attacked.

The Russian *New Times* says that a project is being elaborated for organising wholesale trade between Western Siberia and China by means of a great commercial station to be founded in the south-eastern part of the province of Semipalatinsk.

TURKEY.

Sir Austen H. Layard has submitted to the Porte the proposal for a concession for the Duke of Sutherland's Euphrates Valley Railway scheme, but has declined to give the proposal his support.

In accordance with instructions from Sir Austen Layard, Mr. Consul Sandwith is said to have sent a despatch to the Cretan Assembly announcing that the British Government will endeavour to obtain a form of government for the island which will prove beneficial to the inhabitants.

AMERICA.

According to the usual monthly return of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Public Debt of the United States was decreased in July by 2,060,000 dols. The coin in the Treasury amounts to 207,007,000 dols., and the currency to 1,108,000 dols.

The Democratic party in South Carolina have unanimously renominated Mr. Wade Hampton as their candidate for the Governorship of the State.

The "Greenback" party in Memphis, Tennessee, have elected the county ticket by 5000 majority, a result which indicates the growing strength of the party.

The Democrats have gained the day in the North Carolina elections, obtaining a large majority in the State Legislature. This will secure the return of a Democrat to the United States Senate.

A fast passenger-train travelling on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad on Tuesday night was thrown from the rails and wrecked by collision with a goods-train near Mingo Junction, Ohio. The train consisted of two sleeping-cars, an hotel car and baggage waggon, two postal cars, and two emigrant coaches. Twelve persons in the emigrant and postal cars were killed and nearly twenty injured, including a few in the sleeping-cars.

CANADA.

The arbitrators have settled the western and northern boundaries of Ontario.

A Reuter's telegram from Victoria (Vancouver Island), dated Aug. 3, says that a bill has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly imposing a tax of sixty dollars per annum on every Chinaman in the province.

By a telegram from Montreal we learn that the Orangemen have declined a proposal from the Catholic party to bring a case before the Privy Council in order to test the legality of the Orange organisation.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The surrender of the chief Sandilli's brother has confirmed the hopes in South Africa that hostilities with the Kaffirs were at an end. There have, however, been a few skirmishes in the Transvaal, where the British, after some success, had in one case to retreat with a slight loss.

Telegrams of Monday's date from Alexandria report that the Nile is rising well and rapidly, showing a rising higher than at the corresponding period of last year.

A jury about to decide in Paris on the merits of the mustard of various nations consists of twelve gentlemen and twelve ladies, the suggestion having been made that men's palates are vitiated by smoking, and that women are likely to have a nicer appreciation of the condiment.

The barque Highflyer, of 1011 tons, Captain Hawkins, sailed from Gravesend on the 2nd inst., bound for Maryborough, Queensland, and had on board the following number of emigrants—viz., eighty-four married people, 153 single men, fifty single women, forty-four children between the ages of twelve and one, and six infants, making a total of 337 souls, equal to 369 stature adults. The single women are under the care of Mrs. Cochot, Dr. Harris acting as surgeon and superintendent.

By the presentation of a report from the watch committee, the question of the erection of a new Townhall at Hastings has been reopened at the council meeting. This document recommends the building of a new block of municipal offices, at an estimated cost of £14,000. The report was adopted by ten votes to eight.

Dr. Bell Fletcher, having retired from his position as chief physician to the Birmingham General Hospital, after a service of nearly thirty years, his friends determined to honour him with a testimonial. Yesterday week a large piece of plate and two elegant candelabra were presented to Dr. Fletcher. His portrait, by Sir Daniel Macnee, F.R.S.A., is also to be placed in the board-room of the institution with which he was so long connected.

What was designated "the genuine eisteddfod of the Kymry" brought its three days' session at Llanrwst to a close on Saturday last—Mr. Salisbury, of the Parliamentary bar, a lineal descendant of Dr. William Salisbury, the Welsh translator of the Bible, who was born near Llanrwst, and the Rev. W. Rees, D.D., Chester, being the presidents. The chief literary honour (a prize given by the Rev. T. James, LL.D., Netherthong Vicarage, Huddersfield, for a memorial poem) was awarded to the Rev. Richard Roberts, Wesleyan Minister, Llandudno. Lady Llanover's harp prize, the winner of which bears the title of chief harper of Wales, was carried off by Mr. Edwin Roberts, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Mr. Davies, Bethesda, taking the second prize. During the proceedings the Rev. Dr. Rees was installed chief bard of Britain.—At the Eisteddfod at Menai Bridge, on Wednesday, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., the president, spoke upon the interest which Wales was now manifesting in high-class education, complaining that whilst liberal grants were made to Ireland and Scotland, the Government refused any aid towards the Welsh University, which was established and supported chiefly by the working classes of Wales. Mr. Cubitt's piano, for lady amateurs resident in Wales, was won by Miss Ella Richards, of Bangor, Mr. Elias Davies and Mr. Owen Jones winning the harp prizes, and the Portdinowic Choir the chief choral competition.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Orleans Club coach has ceased running for the season, and the horses will be sold by Messrs. Tattersall next Monday.

The fourth exhibition by the British Bee-Keepers' Association has been held this week at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., presided last Monday at the half-yearly meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, held at the Mansion House. The report, which was of a satisfactory character, and which recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, was adopted.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have resolved upon applying to Parliament for an extension until the year 1900 of the coal and wine dues upon the present basis, so as to provide the means for the erection of a new bridge over the Thames at the Tower.

A meeting in support of the movement for providing a home for the reformation of female habitual drunkards was held at the Mansion House yesterday week—Dr. Cameron, M.P., presided. The committee which had been appointed at a former meeting reported that a suitable house had been secured at Bedford.

The rooms and library of the South London Working-Men's College, Upper Kenington-lane, will be opened as a Free Public Reading-Room and Library on Oct. 1, and will remain open every weekday, so long as the expenses, estimated at £200 a year, are provided by local contributions. The management will be under the control of a local committee, among whom are Sir Charles Dilke, Sir J. O. Lawrence, Bart., M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., and Mr. W. Gordon, M.P.

At the annual meeting of the council of the Royal School of Mines, held in Jermyn-street, the prizes were awarded as follows:—The two Royal scholarships, of £15 each, for first year's students, to Mr. R. G. Scott and Mr. W. Cross; the Royal scholarship, of £25, to Mr. R. Lancaster; the Edward Forbes medal and prize of books, to Mr. P. F. Frankland; the De la Beche medal and prize of books, to Mr. F. G. Mills; the Murchison medal and prize of books, to Mr. M. Terrero; and an extra medal to Syed Ali.

Mrs. De Tourville, who was murdered by her husband in the Tyrol in 1876, had by her will bequeathed all her estate over which she had power of disposition, amounting to £40,000, to her husband. He being now a convict under a life sentence, has assigned his interest; but the wife's next-of-kin have raised a claim to the estate. The matter came on Monday before Vice-Chancellor Malins, who gave directions which will enable the claimants to take steps for raising the question of law between them and De Tourville and his assigns.

Sir Charles Reed having been detained in Paris at a meeting of the jurors of the Exhibition, who are now busy considering the awards, the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday was presided over by the Rev. J. Rodgers, the vice-chairman. The Crystal Palace Scholarship was presented to Frederick William Stebbings, of the Canterbury-road, Old Kent-road, board school. A certificate of fitness of the Shaftesbury industrial school-ship, duly signed by the Home Secretary, was received. The board adjourned for their recess till Oct. 2.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton presided on Wednesday afternoon over the reopening of the Whitechapel Public Baths and Washhouses, which were erected some years ago in Goulston-square, Goulston-street, High-street, by a private committee. They have now been extended and repaired under the powers contained in the Baths and Wash-houses Acts. The building contains seven first and fourteen second-class women's baths, and twenty-one first and forty-seven second-class men's baths; while there are also eighty-four tubs, with all necessary appliances, in the wash-houses.

The Society of Apothecaries have awarded their prizes for medical students as follows:—The gold medal to T. B. Franklin Eminson, of St. Mary's Hospital, and the silver medal and books to W. Egerton Starling, of Guy's Hospital. They have also awarded their prizes for young women as follows:—The gold medal to Alice Graham, of 155, Hungerford-road, N.W., and the silver medal to Mary Isabella Webb, of West Hill Lodge, Hampstead, N.W. The third in order of merit received a prize in books from Miss Twining, of Twickenham. The papers of many of the young ladies showed considerable knowledge and ability.

The annual excursion in connection with the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union took place on Monday, Mr. Henry Bicknell, of Cavendish House, Clapham-common, having placed the handsome grounds attached to his residence at the disposal of the committee. A considerable number of working men, accompanied by their wives and children, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for a day's healthful recreation and amusement. The programme, which was carried out under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the indefatigable chairman, included a number of athletic contests by members of the different clubs. The band of the Haggerston Club was in attendance, and played popular selections during the day. In the evening the prizes, which consisted of books, won by the successful competitors in the athletic sports, were distributed by Mr. Bicknell.

A dispute between Mr. and Mrs. Agar-Ellis as to the religion in which their children shall be educated came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Monday. Before the marriage Mr. Agar-Ellis had promised that any children born to them should be Roman Catholics, like their mother; but, his convictions as a Protestant having become stronger since his marriage, he now desires to send the three daughters, the eldest of whom is twelve years of age, into the country to be brought up as Protestants. The Vice-Chancellor said it was the law of every civilised country and of Christianity that the wife should submit to the husband, and the pre-nuptial promise which had been pleaded had been decided over and over again not to be binding. The Court would not interfere with the father in the bringing up of his children, and Vice-Chancellor Malins ordered that they should not be taken to a Roman Catholic church or to confession.

It is believed that never since the passing of Sir John Lubbock's Act did so many people make holiday as on Monday last. Many of the places of resort in and around the metropolis were not so crowded as on previous occasions, but the excursionists to the seaside and other places at a distance from town, including those who left London on Saturday, are said to have never been more numerous. The Great Western Railway booked from its London stations to its country stations between Saturday morning and Monday afternoon 28,000 persons; the bookings at Waterloo station are estimated to have amounted to about 50,000; the Great Eastern Railway conveyed 62,000 persons from London; and the southern railway lines also carried several thousands to the seaside. The omnibuses, trams, and river steam-boats were, as usual, crowded with passengers the whole day; and all the open spaces about London had their share of visitors. On Hamp-

stead-heath alone it is estimated that there were about 30,000 persons. The number of persons present at some of the principal resorts of holiday-makers were as follows:—Crystal Palace, 44,078; Alexandra Palace, about 45,000; Kew Gardens, which were opened at ten o'clock, 57,000; the Zoological Society's Gardens, 27,393; the South Kensington Museum, 14,058; the British Museum, 6595; the Tower, 2000; the Grosvenor Gallery, 3500; and the Royal Academy, 5953. It is also stated that 12,800 persons visited the Brighton Aquarium. The gardens and conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington were open to the public all day on Bank Holiday. The weather was fine until between nine and ten o'clock at night, when rain fell heavily.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, E. J., to be Chaplain to the Islington Infirmary.
Bray, T. W.; Vicar of St. James's, Barrow-in-Furness.
Bryans, Henry Allen, late Curate of Pries, Salop; an Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, diocese of London.
Eyre, Alfred Collet; Curate of Middle and East Claydon, Bucks.
Fairbrother, James; Curate-in-Charge of Shenley, Bucks.
Fletcher, H. M.; Rector of Grassmere, Westmorland.
Hawkins, Sir John Cesar, Bart.; Rector of Chelmsford.
Keymer, N. jun.; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Middlesbrough, near Wakefield.
Maudsley, W.; Vicar of Cumwhitton, Cumberland.
McCreery, H. W.; Vicar of St. Helen's, Sandford-with-Cothill, Berks.
Ostle, W.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London.
Stewart, D. D., Vicar of Maidstone; Rector of Coudsall, Surrey.
Tudor, Thomas Owen; Vicar of Tarrant Monkton, Dorset.
Venables, George; Rural Dean of the Flegg Hundred, Norfolk.
Watson, J.; Vicar of Whitech, Cumberland.—*Guardian*.

The Temple Church is closed for the Long Vacation, and will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Rev. John Henry Cheadle, M.A., Minor Canon of Bristol, has been appointed Minor Canon in Westminster Abbey.

The preacher at the opening of the Church Congress at Sheffield on Tuesday, Oct. 1, is to be the Bishop of Ripon.

The Bishop of Truro on Tuesday reopened the Church of St. Perran, Cornwall, the second oldest church in England.

At Bignor, Sussex, the parish church was reopened by the Bishop of Chichester on Sunday, July 28, after a complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. Street, R.A.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Bishop of Chichester curator of Lambeth Palace Library, in succession to the late Bishop of Lichfield.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. Jude, Kensal-green, erected almost entirely at the cost of the late Mr. Benjamin Shaw, to supply the spiritual wants of a growing neighbourhood.

The Bishop of Rochester has opened a new Convalescent Home at Limsfield, in place of a smaller building originally founded by a lady who, herself a lifelong invalid, desired to provide country air for women and children in London.

Last week the Archbishop of Canterbury issued to the clergy of his diocese a recommendation that those who have during the past months prayed for peace should now—through the General Thanksgiving—return thanks to God that their prayers have been thus far answered.

On the 2nd inst. the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Bride, Whalley Range, a building in the Geometrical style, from designs of Messrs. Pennington and Bridgen. It has cost £6167, and will accommodate 594 persons. The Rev. K. L. Jones is the first Vicar.

A complimentary dinner has been given to the Bishop of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, by a number of his friends, at St. James's Hall Restaurant. There were more than fifty present, consisting mainly of the Bishop's old pupils at the King's School, Canterbury. The chair was taken by the Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford.

A special thanksgiving service for peace was held in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, on Sunday. After an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Arthur Robins, a "Te Deum," played by the full band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), was sung with great effect. At the close of the service the band played the National Anthem.

The Bishop of Cape Town has received anonymously a New South Wales Government Debenure bond of the value of £500, payable in 1889, but bearing interest at 5 per cent till then, for establishing a mission among the Mohammedans in Cape Town. The Rev. W. F. Norris, Vicar of Buckingham, has received in the last five weeks £1100 for the expenses of the Central African Mission.

A meeting in support of the missionary work carried on in the diocese of Maritzburg, Natal, was held on Tuesday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P. The Bishop of Maritzburg gave an account of the efforts which had been made to extend Christianity in Natal; and resolutions advocating an extension of the work were adopted.

An address of congratulation, accompanied with a handsome clock, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. H. Watts on Wednesday, in commemoration of their golden wedding. Mr. Watts has been for thirty years connected with the Vicar-General's Office in Doctors'-commons, and has for the same period been an attendant on the Upper House of Convocation. The address was signed by the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Exeter, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Townsend, the Rev. F. S. May, and Messrs. Thomas and Arthur Ryder.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford Mr. Sidney Graves Hamilton, B.A., Scholar of Balliol, Mr. Arthur Elam Haigh, Scholar of Corpus, and Mr. Alexander Francis Maxwell Lockhart, Scholar of Hertford, have been elected Fellows of Hertford College. Messrs. Frederick William Fox and George Longridge, commoners, have been nominated to Hulmeian Exhibitions at Brasenose. The following have been elected from Winchester School to close scholarships at New College:—Messrs. Oman, Pearson, Parr, Fort (classical), and Price and Sharpe (mathematical).

At Winchester the prizes have been awarded as follows:—The Queen's Gold Medals—Latin Verse, J. A. Fort; English Essay, C. W. C. Oman. The Queen's Silver Medals—Latin Speech, O. M. R. Thackwell; English Speech, the Hon. W. W. Palmer. Wardens and Fellows' Prizes—Greek Iambics, J. A. Fort. The usual midsummer concert was given on Wednesday.

Yesterday week Eton closed for the vacation, which lasts till Sept. 18. The members of the College Rifle Corps, proceeding to the camp at Stony Stratford, breakfasted at eight o'clock in the college hall on Friday morning, parading later on at the New Schools, whence, under the command of Major Warre, the battalion marched to the Great Western station at Slough, and proceeded by special train to Wolverton. The corps remain about a week under canvas at Stony Stratford.

Professor Fuller has resigned the Chair of Mathematics at Aberdeen University, which he held for twenty-seven years.

The Grand Duchess of Hesse presented the prizes to the successful students at Eastbourne College on the 1st inst., in the presence of a distinguished company.

The distribution of prizes, cadetships, and medals gained during the past year by the students at the Royal Naval School, New-cross, took place on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.

The annual celebration of Founder's Day and prize-giving at King Edward's School, Bromsgrove, took place on July 30.

The prizes at King's School, Chester, were distributed on the 1st inst. Canon Blomfield, who presided, alluded in his opening speech to the fact that it was the last time they should meet in the old school-room.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Edward's School, Oxford, took place on July 30—the Earl of Devon presiding. The Warden, the Rev. A. B. Simeon, spoke with much thankfulness of the steady progress of the school.

The annual distribution of prizes at Dulwich College took place last Saturday. Dr. Carver, the Head Master, read a list of the honours and distinctions obtained by the boys at the Universities during the past two years. Gold and silver medals had also been awarded by the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Government Department of Science and Art, and certificates obtained from the Oxford and Cambridge Examination Board; and all the boys (five in number) who left the college after the last examination to proceed to the Universities obtained open scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge.

July 30 was prize-day at Clifton College. A goodly list of honours obtained by scholars during the past year was read by the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Percival.

July 30 was prize-day at Sherborne School. The proceedings began by a service in the Abbey Church, at which the recently appointed Bishop of Pretoria preached. A new aisle has been added to the school chapel as a memorial to the late Head Master, the Rev. H. D. Harper.

At Dorset County School the annual prize-giving took place, under the presidency of Mr. Hastings B. Middleton, on the 31st ult., in the presence of a large gathering of friends.

The 1st inst. was prize-day at Stonyhurst College, and additional interest was given to the proceedings by the laying of the foundation-stone of a new building. The Bishop of Salford performed the ceremony, and spoke on the necessity of a good secular and religious education. The Bishop of Newport was also present and several Catholic noblemen, together with a large body of the influential Catholic gentry.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Dover distributed the prizes at Dover College.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, took place on the 1st inst., under the presidency of Lord Ebury.

At Dunheved College, Launceston, the prizes were distributed on the 30th ult. In the ladies' class there was a close rivalry between Blanche Hewett and Mary S. Hutton.

The seventh Whitworth Scholarship, gained by students of the Oldham School of Science and Art, has been awarded to Joseph E. Needham, who is sixth on the list of the successful candidates, and second in the highest number of marks for science subjects in the theoretical section. In the competition between the 1875 scholars for the Whitworth Scholarship prizes, Franklin Garside has, for the third time, kept his place and carried off the fourth prize, value £40; of the 1877 scholars, Fred. Ogden has won the first prize, £100, in addition to the £100 per annum. F. Garside is placed third in the final competition. These students are attending classes at the Owens College, Manchester.

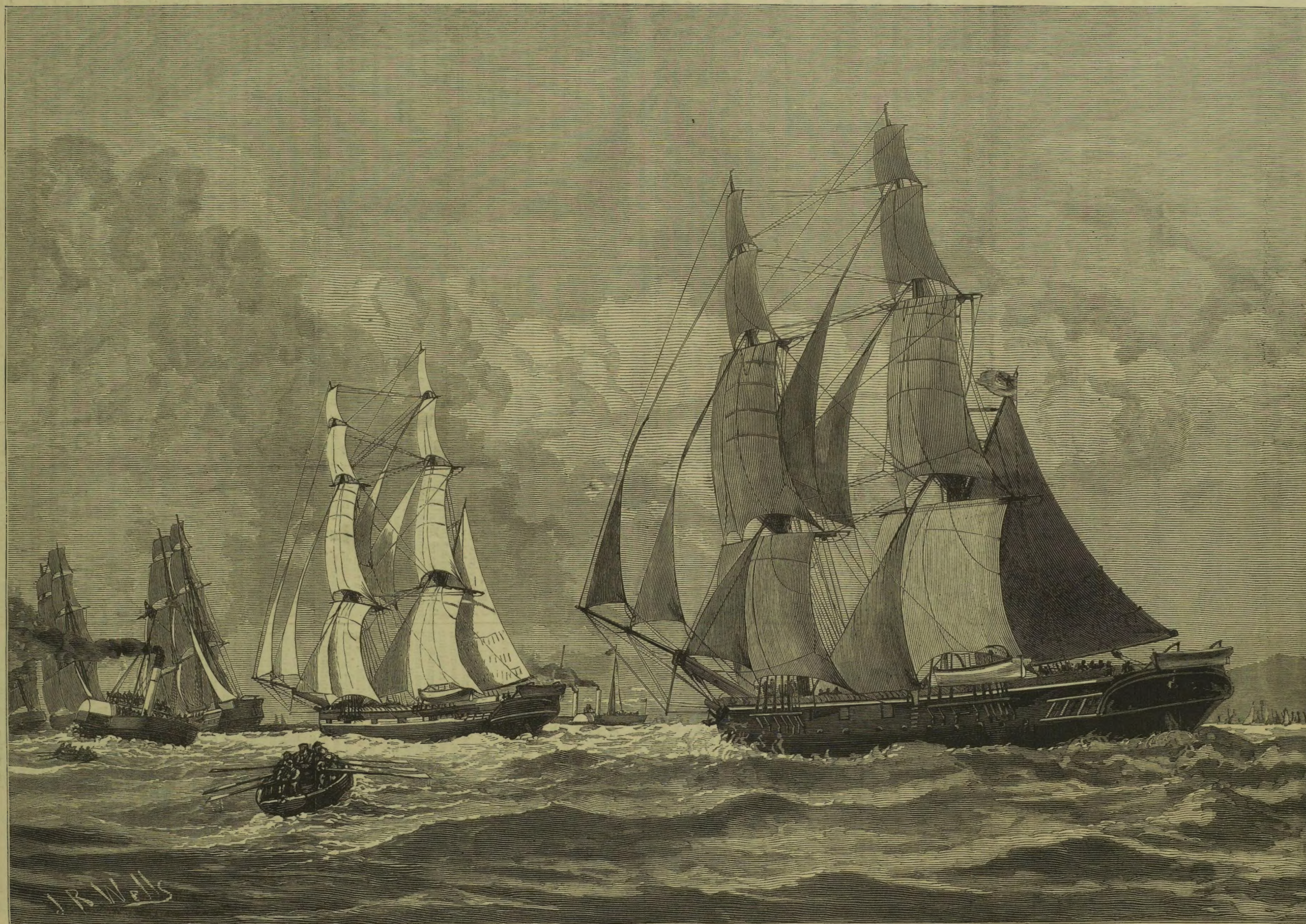
From the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, we receive the following list of candidates successful in the competition for the Whitworth Scholarships, 1878:—Thomas Mather, 21, pattern-maker; William Groves, 20, mechanical engineer, Crewe; William H. Tozer, 21, engine-fitter, Exeter; Zachary H. Kingdon, 21, mechanical engineer, Manchester; Thomas Duckworth, 21, marine engineer, Liverpool; Joseph E. Needham, 21, pattern-maker, Oldham.

Mr. Cross has appointed the following gentlemen to be Commissioners under the Endowed Schools (Scotland) Bill:—Lord Moncrieff, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Ramsay, M.P., Sir J. Watson, Mr. Tait, Dr. Donaldson, Mr. J. A. Campbell.

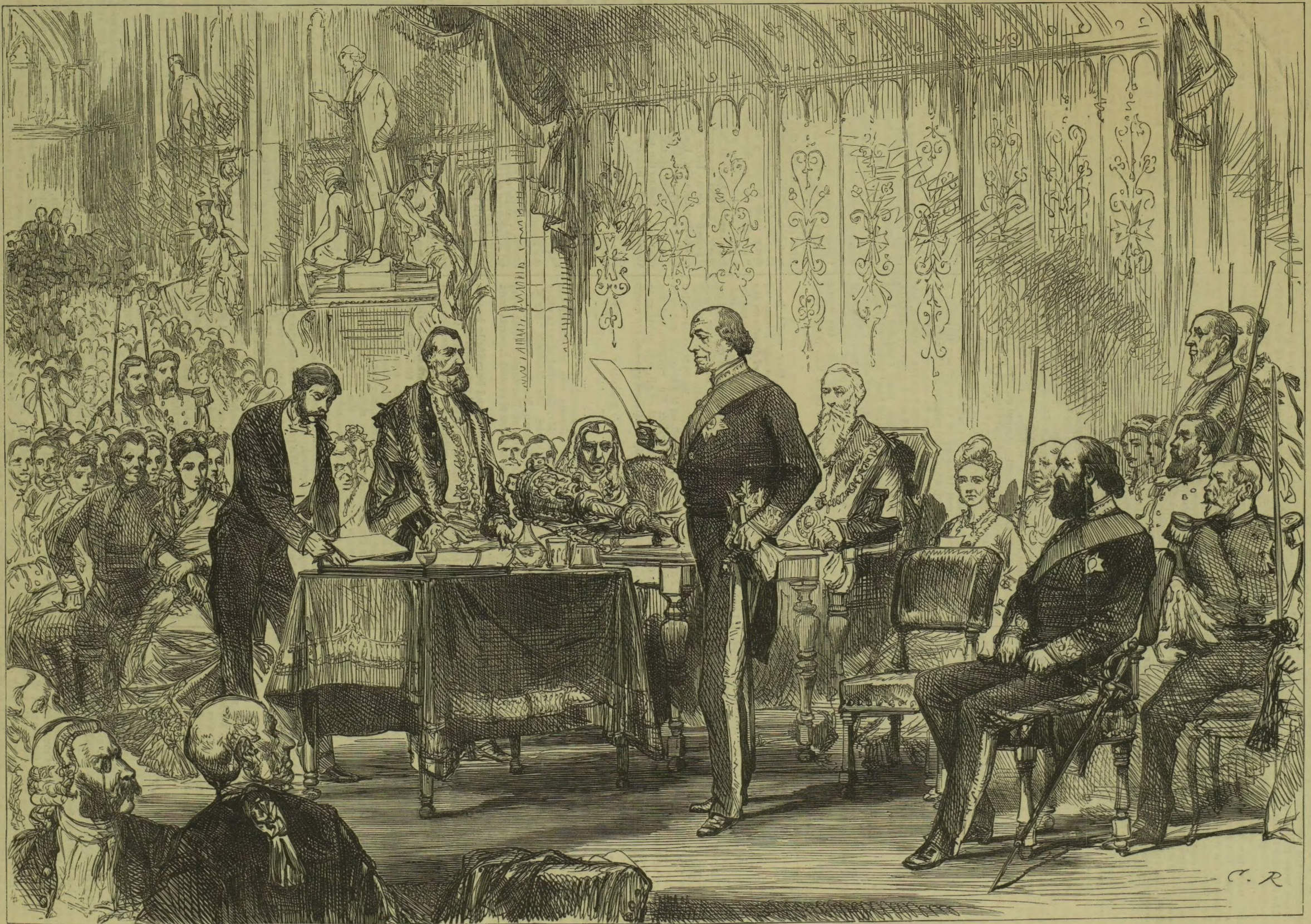
TRAINING-BRIGS' RACE AT PLYMOUTH.

At Plymouth Regatta, which was held on Friday, the 26th ult., there was a sailing-race between five of her Majesty's brigs maintained at different ports for the training of seamen for the Royal Navy. These were the Seaflower, a vessel of 433 tons burden, armed with eight guns, which is tender to H.M.S. Boscawen at Portland; the Sealark, 311 tons, employed as tender to H.M.S. Ganges at Falmouth; the Liberty, 447 tons, tender to H.M.S. Implacable at Devonport; the Squirrel, of the same size, tender at the same port to H.M.S. Impregnable; and the Marten, 489 tons, carrying ten guns, tender to H.M.S. St. Vincent at Portsmouth. They were moored inside the Breakwater in the order named, the Seaflower lying to the westward. The wind was about north-west and variable at eleven o'clock in the morning, when the brigs started, the Sealark getting off first and leading in fine style, followed by the Squirrel, Liberty, Marten, and Seaflower, through the eastern channel. The course was through the eastern channel of the Breakwater to the Mewstone, thence to Penlee Point, and back through the western channel to Jenny Cliff, and round a mark off the Melampus Buoy, a distance of about sixteen miles. There were two prizes, a piece of plate value twenty-five guineas and a silver cup value five guineas, presented by the Mayor of Plymouth. Rounding the eastern end of the Breakwater, the Liberty took the lead slightly, but the Marten, Sealark, and Squirrel were holding well on to her, and the Seaflower was considerably astern. They then got into line about a cable's-length distant in the above order, the Seaflower lumbering along and gradually creeping up. The wind was free, and at this point the Marten came out and promised to make good running; but after passing the buoy, when they hauled up on the starboard tack, the Liberty gained a decided advantage, and only the Squirrel competed with her at all closely towards the end of the race. The Seaflower and Sealark gave up the contest at the end of the first round, when the wind had fallen light. The race was won by the Liberty, subject to a protest made by the Commanders of the Squirrel and Marten, who alleged that the Liberty had quitted her anchorage before the starting-gun was fired. Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. W. Gibbons, of Plymouth.

Lord Norton has accepted the presidency of the Social Science Congress, to be held at Cheltenham in October next.



THE TRAINING-BRIGS RACE AT THE PLYMOUTH REGATTA.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY.

LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY AT GUILDHALL.

The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs went into the City on Saturday last to receive from the Lord Mayor and Corporation the honorary gift of the civic franchise. Three private carriages, the first conveying Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry, his private secretary; the second containing the Marquis of Salisbury, with Lady Salisbury, Lady Maude Cecil, and Miss Alderson; and the last carrying Lord Robert Cecil, with Mr. Philip Wodehouse Currie, Lord Salisbury's secretary, passed from Whitehall to Guildhall, along the Strand, Fleet-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, and Cheapside. It was half-past five in the afternoon when they started from the Ministers' official residences in Downing-street. They were much cheered by the people along the streets. The entrance to the City, at Temple Bar, was adorned with two rows of flags, and with a trophy erected on the site of the ancient gateway. A wooden side arch, to correspond with the remaining stone arch, was put up on the side next the great eastern tower of the New Law Courts. Each of these side arches was surmounted by a silver griffin, like the heraldic supporters of the City of London arms, upholding Venetian masts, gilt and decked with scarlet, between which extended a band displaying the motto "Peace with Honour." Many flags were hung out in Fleet-street and further along the route; and St. Dunstan's and other church bells were set ringing. The carriages were escorted by a small detachment of City police. At Guildhall the front courtyard was partly inclosed and covered with an awning. This formed an elegant pavilion, with tiers of seats for twelve hundred spectators. Its interior was decorated with mirrors at the four corners, emblazoned shields, trophies of flags, masses of verdant shrubs, and garlands of bright flowers. Messrs. Simmonds were the contractors for the decoration, and Mr. John Wills, the florist, supplied his part, all under the direction of the City architect, Mr. Horace Jones, and the City Lands Committee of the Common Council, with Mr. Colls at its head. The interior of Guildhall was fitted up for the occasion.

The City Library, where the Lord Mayor received the illustrious visitors of the Corporation, is a beautiful modern Gothic hall. The scene here, as well as in the entrance pavilion or vestibule, was splendid and lively, with plenty of rich dresses of ladies, municipal robes, official and military uniforms; while the bands of the Artillery Company and of the London Rifle Volunteers made spirit-stirring music. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, who wore Court levée dress, with the ribbons, George and star of the Garter, were greeted by the Lord Mayor, Sir T. S. Owden, in his robes of office, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress. After the due salutations, their Lordships passed into the Great Hall, through an avenue of palms and ferns in every room, staircase, and corridor.

The Great Hall was prepared for the ceremonial by erecting a dais, under a canopy decorated with arabesques, for the principal personages concerned; and there were ten tiers of seats for members of the Common Council, and at each end of the hall twenty tiers of seats for other spectators, to the number altogether of nearly two thousand. Banners of the City Companies were ranged above the doors, and the sunlight through the stained glass windows, falling on the marble statuary, had a beautiful effect. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in the Music Gallery. The two Ministers of State, conducted by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and some other Aldermen and Common Councilmen, took their seats on the dais. The Court of the Common Council was opened in due form, the Lord Mayor presiding; and the Town Clerk read the resolutions of the 18th inst., that the freedom of the City, in a gold box, should be presented to each of their Lordships, for their conduct at the Congress of Berlin. The necessary formal documents were produced, certificates of their admission in 1874 to the Merchant Taylor Company, and a voucher from the "Compurgators" that both were honest men, who would pay scot and bear lot, and not defraud the City or the Queen. Each of their Lordships then made his solemn declaration of allegiance, loyalty, and fidelity; after which the City Chamberlain addressed first Lord Beaconsfield, and secondly Lord Salisbury, in set terms of special commendation, referring to their late political achievements. The Prime Minister briefly replied, and was followed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. They inscribed their names in the roll of City freemen, and the proceedings were ordered to be entered in the journals of the Court. Our Illustration shows Lord Beaconsfield reading the prescribed declaration from a paper held in his hand.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the two Ministers, with a numerous and distinguished company, including the other members of the Cabinet, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. Lord Beaconsfield there made another speech, claiming for himself and his Government the credit of having secured for Europe a general peace which he believed would be enduring, because every one of the Powers, including Russia, was benefited, and not one was humiliated, by the arrangements now concluded. Lord Salisbury, in the same strain, declared his persuasion that we had done with the Eastern Question, and that a period of peace and prosperity had been opened, and that all rancorous controversy should now cease. The Lord Chancellor, Sir Stafford Northcote, Colonel Stanley, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith were among the Ministers who spoke at this banquet.

The gold caskets in which the freedom of the City was presented were designed and manufactured by Messrs. Stephen Smith and Son, of Covent-garden.

Mr. Alderman George Hurst, J.P., has been unanimously elected Mayor of Bedford, in the place of Mr. Taylor, deceased.

The steel corvette Cleopatra, 2377 tons, was launched on the 1st inst. from the yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co. Mrs. John Elder, widow of the late eminent Clyde shipbuilder, named the vessel.

Bishop Rigg, who has been appointed to the diocese of Dunkeld by the decree re-establishing a Papal hierarchy in Scotland, was on Monday installed in his charge. The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Chapel, Dundee, in presence of a large number of clergy and laity. An address was presented to the Bishop, along with a set of vestments and a service of altar plate valued at £400.

A remarkable gathering took place on Wednesday in the quiet Somersetshire village of Wedmore, a number of learned men having assembled to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the signing, by Alfred the Great, of the peace of Wedmore. Papers were read and speeches made by Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian, Professor Earle, Bishop Clifford, and others, contending for the probability that Alfred lived at Wedmore and signed there the peace that terminated hostilities between him and his enemies. There was a special service in the parish church in the morning, the Bishop of Bath and Wells preaching the sermon. At midday there was a meeting for the reading of papers, in the afternoon a luncheon, and in the evening a public tea meeting.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

The period has arrived when, in the ordinary course of things, the Prime Minister has to make his diagnosis; and, finding as a rule that the House is suffering not only from extreme physical lassitude, but also from inability to grasp an idea savouring not of grouse or yachting, prescribes the magic remedy of prorogation. But this is an extraordinary Session. Having called Parliament together much earlier than usual, the Government, by way of making amends, now ask our Legislators to sit further into August than is their wont. Not that Ministers themselves are not in need of rest and change. On Monday the somnolent oratory long drawn out of the Earl of Northbrook sent Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Redesdale, and the Lord Chancellor off into a placid dose which made the chubby half-smiling face of the Chairman of Committees appear more cherubic than ever. Earl Granville had flown. Neither Lord Derby nor Lord Carnarvon sat below the gangway to disquiet the minds of Ministers, albeit the Duke of Richmond buttonholed the Home Secretary for some minutes near the Throne, seemingly in case any ex-Minister might crop up to make some further Cabinet disclosure which might be checked by a dogmatic negative from Mr. Cross. Whilst the Prime Minister gently slumbered, Lord Cranbrook sat by his side actively taking notes of points in Lord Northbrook's speech to be replied to. The late Governor-General of India was emphatically, if inaudibly, insisting that the petitions he had presented from Calcutta complaining of the increase of taxation in India ought to be seriously considered with a view to lessening public expenditure. This evil of growing taxation was regarded by the noble Earl as being a greater danger to India than the proximity of Russia to Armenia. Lord Cranbrook, however, maintained that the Government had, as a matter of fact, laid the foundation of a better fiscal system in India. The Secretary for India went into particulars to support his argument; and Lord Napier of Magdala, in expressing his opinion on the matter, trusted that the formation of railways in India would still be encouraged and that the Indian Army would not be further reduced. The Irish Tenant Right Bill then came up for second reading, but was negatived by 25 to 8 votes.

The Duke of Connaught's Establishment Bill was read the third time and passed on Tuesday; a few other measures were advanced a stage; and the Earl of Camperdown initiated a seasonable conversation, which will presumably have considerable influence in inducing employers to reinstate where possible the men who were called away to join the Reserves, but who have lately been dismissed. Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Bury, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Cardwell, Lord Waveney, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Monk all added their voices in support of Lord Camperdown's kindly motion.

The Royal assent was given on Thursday to the Duke of Connaught's Establishment Bill and to many other bills. Several measures having been advanced a stage, the whole business of the evening was disposed of in little more than thirty minutes.

COMMONS.

Government had a larger majority than they could have anticipated. Ere the House divided, in the small hours of Saturday morning last, however, the current of debate on the Marquis of Hartington's resolutions had to be continued by Lord Elcho, Mr. W. E. Forster, and Mr. Courtney, and, quickly eluding the small fry, was lashed into so much fury by Mr. Roebuck (who appears to be a kind of Minister unattached), Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Butt, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, that it was accepted as a relief when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and threw oil on the troubled waters in an admirably-reasoned speech, which Mr. Sullivan and the Marquis of Hartington, who spoke last of all, had not time to reply to. Cheering loud and long-continued greeted the result of the division:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Voted against the Marquis of Hartington's Resolutions | 338 |
| Voted for the Resolutions | 195 |
| Majority | 143 |

As a matter of form, Mr. Plunket's amendment was then put and agreed to. Among the Liberals who supported the Government on this occasion were Mr. Butt and sixteen other Irish members, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Roebuck, Sir N. Rothschild, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Yeaman, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. W. H. Foster; whilst the Marquis of Hartington's following was further lessened by the abstention of several Liberals from voting at all.

The House became thin by degrees and beautifully less on Monday. Its capacity for enjoyment had not altogether gone, however. Laughter was raised, though it was difficult to see wherefore, by Mr. J. Holms's notice of a motion next Session for the shortening of Parliaments. Laughter was also provoked by a slip on the part of Mr. Cross, who, in giving a matter-of-fact explanation of the arrest and retention in custody of a Mr. Harman for stealing his own opera-glass, barked out in his habitual positive voice the strange statement that the same gentleman had been taken into custody last year. When Mr. Gorst showed the right hon. gentleman he was in error in supposing it was the same person, Mr. Cross naively exclaimed, "Oh, another gentleman, was it!" Whereupon the House laughed afresh. The state to which hon. members have been brought by the prolongation of the Session may thus be imagined. Not that all the questions were of a parochial nature. We presume we must admit some few were of an Imperial character. Colonel Stanley, for example, favoured Mr. Hayter with a little preliminary Cyprus Budget when he foreshadowed that £10,000 would be taken for the staff, £25,000 for works, and £40,000 for stores. Laconic as ever, Mr. Bourke vouchsafed the answer to Mr. C. B. Denison that Government had an eye on General Kauffman, the Russian Commander reported to be at the head of a military expedition south of the Oxus threatening Balkh, in Afghan territory. Then Sir Stafford Northcote forecasted the course of business so far as to say that the Supplementary Estimates would be considered this week, and the report on the Irish Intermediate Education Bill next Monday; that the Bishops' Bill would be persevered with; but that the Criminal Code and Medical Acts Bills would be dropped. Opposition cheers welcomed Lord William Hay on his taking the oaths and his seat for the Haddington Burghs; and a new writ for Boston was issued, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Malcolm. The House having resolved itself into a kind of jury, various hon. members displayed considerable forensic ability in discussing the execution of a Native of Tanna on board H.M.S. Beagle on Sept. 25, 1877. Mr. Gorst was counsel for the unfortunate individual strung up at the yard-arm of the Beagle; and the gist of his argument was that her Majesty's Navy ought not to be transformed into a pack of Beagles, if the expression may be allowed. The Attorney-General was leading counsel for the officers of the Beagle, but found a shrewd and smart critic in Sir Charles Dilke, who has much improved as a ready debater this Session, albeit his ironic manner still smacks rather too much of the style of the heavy villain of the Vic. Sir Henry James, the Solicitor-General, and Sir William

Harcourt were also among the luminaries who endeavoured to throw light on the case, regarding which Mr. W. H. Smith's reasonable explanation on the part of the Government eventually satisfied Mr. Gorst. The depreciation of silver in India was a text on which Sir George Campbell waxed loquacious, with the result that Mr. Cave returned a reassuring answer to the hon. member for Kirkcaldy. Evidence of commendable industry in the mastery of a number of figures was shown by Lord George Hamilton in introducing thus late in the Session the Education Estimates, which amount this year to £2,149,000, being £178,000 more than last year's. Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone warned the noble Lord against the increasing expenses, the right hon. member for Bradford maintaining that 15s. a head was as high as they ought to go for educational purposes. The vote was ultimately sanctioned, as were the votes of £307,414 for the Science and Art Department, £331,812 for public education in Scotland, £84,790 for the British Museum, £9233 for the National Gallery, and £1500 for the National Portrait Gallery.

The Supplementary Estimates were on Tuesday introduced by Sir Stafford Northcote, who occupied little time in dispendence of the large figures it fell to his lot to deal with. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had expected when he brought forward his Budget of £83,230,000 that that revenue would have covered all the supplementary expenses incurred owing to the complications in the East. But the expenditure had proved larger than he anticipated. In addition to the £748,000 for the transport of the Indian troops to Malta, he had to ask for £2,618,000. This sum would be absorbed in this way:—£1,845,000 for the Army, £678,000 for the Navy, £75,000 for the Civil Service, and a balance of nearly £20,000 for winding up the old Abyssinian accounts. Nor was this all. The right hon. Baronet intimated that a further vote for the Kaffir War would probably have to be asked for. To gild the pill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his opinion that this abnormal expenditure had prevented war. To make good the deficiency he proposed to issue Exchequer Bonds to the amount of £2,000,000; and before March next it might be necessary to renew the £2,750,000 of Exchequer Bonds which would then fall due. This putting off for to-morrow what he thought should be done to-day did not satisfy Mr. Childers, who went through the multiplication-table to show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was establishing a dangerous precedent. Mr. Gladstone, in a brief and effective speech, indorsed the protest of Mr. Childers. Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply, justified the action of the Government; and, after a time, the resolution was agreed to. But a storm was brewing in the last stage of the discussion. Major O'Gorman was seen to be in a state of ferment. Angry exclamations came from the hon. and gallant member. His excitement grew and grew until it culminated in a series of persistent interruptions of Colonel Stanley whilst the Secretary for War was engaged in explaining to Major Nolan the present position of the Reserve men. "Hear, hear!" thundered out the Major every other moment. Though called to order by the Speaker, he resolutely defended his right "to cry, 'Hear, hear,' after every comma, after every semicolon, that is spoken by the hon. and gallant member." This opinion Major O'Gorman stoutly adhered to in spite of remonstrance after remonstrance. He thus brought down upon himself a severe punishment. He was actually "named" by the Speaker. Any ordinary being would, it might have been imagined, have sunk through the floor at this humiliation. But the Major is not by any means an ordinary being. He was in a mood not to be affected either by being "named" or by being asked "to withdraw" on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. At length he rose with deliberation, bowed to the Speaker, and left the House still considering what should be done with so high and mighty an offender. Before the adjournment, however, £3,185,000 was voted to Colonel Stanley for transport and other services.

The Major being duly penitent on Wednesday morning, the hon. and gallant member was, at the request of Mr. O'Sullivan, invited to re-enter the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms duly escorted Major O'Gorman in; and the gallant Major smoothed the ruffled feelings of everyone, as the Speaker, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Marquis of Hartington acknowledged. The apology gravely read by Major O'Gorman, was as follows:—

Mr. Speaker,—Sir: I beg leave to submit myself to you and this honourable House to express my deep regret at the occurrence which took place last night, and to hope that you and this honourable House will accept my apology (Cheers). I trust I may be allowed to add that I acted under the greatest possible exasperation. That, however, is not now the question. What I offer you and this honourable House is an expression of my deepest regret (Hear, hear).

Mr. Dilwyn then fruitlessly endeavoured to get a Committee on the Civil Service Estimates appointed; Mr. Hayter vainly sought to reduce the Cyprus vote by £25,000, but the Marquis of Hartington succeeded in inducing Colonel Stanley to be less reticent with regard to the island; and various Civil Service votes were easily sanctioned.

There was little worth recording in the proceedings of the House on Thursday. The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governorship of Canada necessitated the motion for a new writ for the election of a representative of Argyleshire in his stead. Mr. Cross brought up a report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the representation of the county of Clare, Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, who had been elected as one of the members for that county, having subsequently accepted the office of Attorney-General in Victoria. The report stated that, in the opinion of the Committee, the seat ought not to be declared vacant until the hon. Baronet had had an opportunity of appearing before it, and that the Committee ought to be reappointed next Session for that purpose. On the motion, then, of Mr. Cross it was agreed upon that an address be presented to the Crown praying that the report be communicated by the Colonial Secretary to Sir B. O'Loughlin. In reply to Mr. Gregory, Mr. Talbot said that a circular had been sent by the Board of Trade to the railway companies with respect to the adoption of continuous footboards. Mr. Cross informed Sir E. Wilmott that he hoped to be able to frame a bill for the appointment of a Public Prosecutor, to be considered next Session. In reply to questions from Mr. Anderson and Mr. Whitwell, Lord J. Manners said that the question of a syllable or letter scale of charge for telegrams had been carefully considered, but serious practical difficulties prevented its adoption. The International Postal Congress was held in Paris in May and June last, and the Telegraphic Congress would be held in London in the course of next year. With respect to assimilating the rates from the Continent to London and the provinces he was in communication with the foreign Governments, and he hoped that the result would be satisfactory, although he could not give a positive assurance. Several motions relating chiefly to Naval matters were discussed throughout the night, occasioning the postponement to a late hour of the Committee of Supply, and thus disconcerting the arrangements of the Government, who are unable to wind up the Session until the last vote is taken.

Tuesday's Gazette contains the official announcement of the appointment of Dr. John Sibbald to be one of the paid Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

Hôtel Bien Secret, Boulevard Cache-Cache,
Paris, Aug. 7.

No; my good friends in the Straits of Malacca; no, my amiable correspondents from the Bight of Benin, the Desert of Gobi, and Lake Memphremagog; no, dear ladies who have just published three-volume novels which you wish me to review (I am not a reviewer), or volumes of poems (I have no poetry in my soul), or ballads and waltzes (I can neither sing nor play); no, my excellent friends who demand cures for warts, the etymology of the word "cockroach," the address of a new laundry (I have done, for ever, with the washerwomen), presentations to the Bluecoat School, situations as shorthand-writing secretaries, bundles of foreign postage-stamps (with a few autographs of Shakspeare, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Henry Irving thrown in) for a fancy fair;—you will not for some weeks be in a position to be, epistolarily speaking, "down" on me. I have quitted the land which gave me birth, and have withdrawn myself to the Continent. Nobody (save the French police, who know everything) is aware of my precise address in Paris. The Hôtel Bien Secret is a subterfuge: the Boulevard Cache-Cache is a blind. Many storeys high, in a remote quarter of Lutetia, I lie *perdu*, keeping myself studiously aloof from my compatriots, who, in their thousands, are patronising the Grand Hôtel, the Louvre, and the Lille et Albion. I don't want to meet in the Rue de Rivoli, or in the Boulevard de Capucins, the estimable, but too friendly, folk whom I met last week in Pall-mall or the Strand. When I go to the Exhibition I shall put on a pair of green spectacles and a false nose—a nose of a pale hue.

Do you blame me? Do you grudge me my retirement? Since I came home from the Conference at Constantinople, in April, 1877, I have never been further from London than Brighton; and in the course of fifteen months I have had just seven entirely free Saturdays for rest and quiet. And now—joy! joy!—the post will not come in, for me; I shall not read (with a pair of scissors in one hand and a paste-brush in the other) the English newspapers. The French journals (delightful thought!) can all be skimmed in half an hour while you are sipping your "mazagran" or your "Bavaroise au chocolat" in front of the Café des Ténébres. I am not afraid of sitting outside the Café des Ténébres, because it is miles away from the English quarter, and is frequented mainly by French commercial travellers. They will take me for an English bag-man. Pleasant incognito!

I hope that the servants at home will not fight over the apportionment of their board wages. I think that the greengrocer has been settled with; and as for the milkman, he must be patient until September. On one point my mind is quite at ease. I have been (since the elopement of "Ginger," a little old red tom-cat that I much prized) quite catless and dogless, and I know that I have left no four-footed friends behind me to be neglected or, worse, utterly starved. I don't think I ever saw a wofuller sight than one which I came across three days before I left town in Grosvenor-square. On the doorstep of a lordly mansion in that patrician locality—a grand house, with the shutters from attic to basement securely closed—there sat, looking infinitely disconsolate, a large, sleek tabby, with gooseberry eyes. The cat evidently belonged to the house; the family had as evidently left town for the autumnal recess; and I want to know what is to become of that tabby with the gooseberry eyes. How many days will pass before the poor creature is reduced to a skeleton, and die of inanition on a dunghill, to be skinned, perchance, by some fur-hunting harriard?

Mem: It is computed that in Paris six thousand dogs have been hanged or poisoned this week through the merciful resolve of their owners not to subject the animals to the torture of the strap-muzzle, the use of which has just been prescribed by an ordinance of the Prefect of Police. If plenty of water were provided in the streets for dogs there would be no need at all for muzzles, not even in the modified form of the wire "strawberry pottle," or the "shovel," which last protrudes from beneath the animal's lower jaw, and both of which permit him to open his mouth freely, while they prevent him from biting.

There is something, after all, in being candid, even if the candour amount mainly to a confession of roguery. What do you think of the following morsel of cool impudence from a Parisian paper:—

AVIS AUX CAPITALISTES.

JOUER acc: à Monaco pe. $\frac{1}{2}$ des benef. 250 au Fig.

"This is intended to read, I suppose, "Un joueur accompagnerait une personne à Monaco sous la condition de recevoir un tiers des bénéfices gagnés. S'adresser 250 au bureau du Figaro." A gambler wishes to accompany a person to Monaco on condition of receiving one third of his winnings! But what are you to do with your gambler if, after having been foolish enough to take him to Monaco, or, rather, Monte Carlo, and to supply him with money to play with, you discover that there are no winnings, but rather the reverse? Are you entitled to beat or kick your gambler to the extent, say, of two thirds of your losses?

The rare event has occurred of the elevation of a young lady to the rank of a Knight of the Legion of Honour. The last lady so favoured was, I believe, Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, the famous painter, to whose breast the Cross of the Legion was pinned by the august hands of the Empress Eugénie herself, during the absence in Algeria of Napoleon III. in 1864. "My husband," said the Empress to the delighted artist, "has appointed me Regent; and this is the first act of my Regency." Several Sisters of Charity earned by their courage and devotion the military medal during the war of 1870; but the higher distinction of the Legion has now been conferred on Mademoiselle Dodu, telegraphic operator at the station of Montreuil-sous-Bois. This heroic maiden intercepted a telegram dispatched from the Prussian head-quarters to the General of an outlying division, and thus prevented the destruction of half a dozen French regiments. She was taken prisoner by the Germans, tried by court-martial, and condemned to death; but the capitulation of Paris and the signing of the preliminaries of peace saved her life. Very richly has Mademoiselle Dodu earned the Cross of the Legion, with its proud legend, "Honneur et Patrie."

The Greek press has not yet arrived at such a degree of culture as to be aware that the Earl of Beaconsfield's title is (in defiance of the suggestions of spelling) pronounced "Beaconsfield." In a recent number of the "Ephemeris" of Athens I find the Premier mentioned as "O Komes Beekonsphild," thus lengthening the e where it should be short, and shortening it where it should be long. Lord Salisbury's name seems to be even more puzzling to the editor of the "Ephemeris." The noble co-Plenipotentiary is called "O Markisios Soalsburu." The Greek u is, of course, pronounced as the Latin s pronounce i and as we pronounce e; but Romaic has no sound answering to the first syllable in "Salisbury" which we (again in defiance of the suggestions of spelling) pronounce "Saulsbury." And

yet we don't say "Saul-volatile." We do say that a singer with an "alto" and another with a "contralto" voice sang before an "altair" placed in an "alcove" at "St. Allbans." When shall we have a "Pronunciation Congress?"

There is a gentleman attached to the Paris *Figaro*, who writes under the signature of "Jean de Paris," who is good enough to volunteer to give his readers every day in the week "a piece of good advice." I note one of his latest examples of *un conseil par jour*. It is an infallible cure for corns. Take the herb cheril when it is in flower, and rub the afflicted parts with the flowers and the leaves thereof. When the winter comes you will find that a perfect cure has been effected. This is all very well; but who ever saw the herb cheril out of a greengrocers' in Covent-garden market? I am speaking, of course, of metropolitan sufferers from corns. On the whole, I shrink from placing entire confidence in "Jean de Paris," who, in alluding to some "good advice" which he had given as to the removal of ink-stains from linen by means of cyanide of potassium, confesses that he omitted to state that the chemical preparation in question is a deadly poison, which must be used with great caution. As a rule, "good advice" is as difficult to give as it is to follow.

Workpeople on strike are, as a rule, accustomed to dilate more on the Rights of Man than on those of animals; but it is refreshing to find that the five thousand and odd hackney-carriage drivers on strike in Paris have something to say, not only on behalf of themselves, but of their horses. The men plead that the cattle supplied by the Compagnie Générale des Voitures are miserably fed and more miserably lodged. Sour maize, dessicated beans, and mouldy hay form the fare of the poor brutes; and in their stalls there is no better litter than sawdust, which is usually in a state of semi-fermentation. Formerly, the litter was even worse, being composed of an abominable stuff called *mèche-fer*, the cinders or *scoriae* of coke furnaces. These wretchedly treated horses are out sixteen hours a day; and the drivers are bound to pay the Company the exorbitant sum of thirty-two francs before they can earn a penny for themselves. In London, I believe, the cab-master only exacts fourteen shillings a day from his drivers; and, moreover, he allows them to change horses in the middle of the day.

Alarming reports have been in circulation during the last few days touching the health of Victor Hugo. The fact is that the illustrious poet and novelist has been working a great deal too hard these three months past. The labours arising from the celebration of the Voltaire Centenary and the International Literary Congress have fairly worn him out; and on two or three occasions lately he has shown signs of mental excitement, causing much anxiety to his family. It was thought best that, during the intense summer heats, the aged poet (he is now seventy-six) should not be exposed, night after night, to the worry of "receiving" the company who, from all parts of the world, have flocked to his *salon*; so Victor Hugo has wisely determined to take change of air, and is now at his beautiful and healthful residence, Hauteville House, Guernsey.

G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We cannot say that the programme on the Goodwood Cup day was a very grand one. True, there were no less than thirteen races set down for decision; but we never saw a card more suggestive of matches and walks-over, and, as was anticipated, eight of the events produced exactly seventeen starters, and one was off by consent. Lollypop (9 st. 1 lb.) fairly ran away from his field in the Chichester Stakes, at which his backers for the Steward's Cup, on the first day, looked more melancholy than ever. The withdrawal of Verneuil, Lord Clive, and Hampton from the Goodwood Cup deprived us of what had promised to be one of the most interesting events of the season, and left it to be fought out between Pageant, Kinsem, and Lady Golightly. The old horse never looked better in his life, while Lord Falmouth's filly appeared as muscular again as she was at Ascot, and Kinsem's condition reflected great credit upon Hesp, her trainer. Strangely enough, the last named was the worst favourite of the three, and 5 to 4 was freely accepted about Pageant before the fall of the flag. He showed the way at a mere canter for about a mile, when the pace improved considerably, and he held a lead of fully half a dozen lengths. Lady Golightly, who was last throughout, was hopelessly beaten before turning into the straight, shortly after which Kinsem, who was ridden in rather eccentric fashion, headed Pageant and won very easily by a couple of lengths. Captain Machell was anxious to purchase her after the race, but, naturally, did not feel disposed to give £10,000, the price asked, and nothing has yet come of a proposal of Lord Falmouth's to match Silvio against her. The Singleton Stakes undoubtedly produced the best race of the day, as the opposition of such flyers as Lollypop, Dalham, Trappist, and Placida, over the new mile, created the greatest excitement. The distance was further than Trappist cares to travel, but, jumping off with the lead, he made play at such a pace that nothing could ever catch him. He ran again on the following day, but could not give 13 lb. to Ecossais; and the success of Midlothian (7 st. 10 lb.) in the Chesterfield Cup showed that the Duke of Hamilton made little mistake in his Steward's Cup tactics. Mr. Cartwright had a well-deserved turn of luck with Eau de Vie and Caernau, and the former, who was a good deal fancied for the Oaks, disposed of Priscillian and Clémentine in such style that she will find a few backers for the St. Leger.

The second half of the Sussex fortnight commenced at Brighton on Tuesday, when the sport was fully up to the average. Only six came out for the Stakes, of whom Shillelagh (6 st. 7 lb.) was made favourite; but he performed just as he did at Goodwood, looking all over a winner until called upon for a final effort, and then declining to make the least struggle, which left the finish to Don Carlos (6 st. 7 lb.) and Garbroch (7 st. 1 lb.), the former winning cleverly. The antagonism of Rayon d'Or and White Poppy in the Corporation Stakes produced some very heavy wagering; but the Goodwood winner completely failed to give 10 lb. to Mr. Gee's smart filly, who is a daughter of Winslow and Formosa. On Wednesday Kaleidoscope began well for Lord Rosebery, his new owner, by securing the Ovingdean Plate; and Ventnor, the champion of selling platers, took his sixth race in succession, and was bought in for 600 gs. A field of six ran for the Cup, and Julius Cæsar was nearly as good a favourite as Pageant, although he had knocked himself about when at exercise on the previous day, and, moreover, has never performed well over this course. A long way from home Pageant had matters all his own way, and finally won with such ridiculous ease that Kinsem's performance of last week looks better than ever.

We regret to say that the remarkable depression in the prices of blood stock which has prevailed during the last few weeks still continues, for on Saturday last thirty-five youngsters bred by Mr. Carew-Gibson at Sandgate were sacrificed at an average of 169 gs., which shows a sad falling off of 120 gs. from last year's average. A colt by Adventurer—

Cautinière (660 gs.) and a colt by Hermit—Post Haste (640 gs.) were at the head of the poll; but both these youngsters ought to have gone to four figures, and most of the others were sadly too cheap for the breeder.

Drawn matches have been rather frequent in the cricketing world of late, owing partly to the recent heavy downfalls of rain and partly to the absurdly late hour at which it is customary to begin play. Notts v. Gloucestershire terminated in this unsatisfactory manner. Mr. W. G. Grace (116) made his largest score for the present season, and the Rev. H. Smith (56) also did well; while, for Notts, Osocroft (53), Flowers (57), and Barnes (not out, 56) all scored freely. Thanks mainly to the fine bowling of Mycroft, who took eleven wickets, Derbyshire has beaten Yorkshire by seven runs: no one did much with the bat. Surrey has defeated Sussex by nine wickets, in spite of the excellent play of Mr. H. Whitfield (64): on the other side, Jupp (93) and Mr. J. Shuter (not out, 44) did most of the run-getting, the professional's innings being the best that he has played for some little time. The Canterbury week, which up to the time of writing has been as brilliant as ever, commenced with Eleven of England v. Thirteen of Kent. The Eleven lacked the invaluable assistance of Mr. A. G. Steel, and could hardly be called a representative one; still we did not expect to see Kent win by nine wickets; Icarne (83) and Lord Harris (93) played in grand style. Shrewsbury (43), Midwinter (44), and Mr. A. W. Ridley (41 and 44) did most for England.

Captain Bogardus and Mr. Aubrey Coventry shot their great match at 100 pigeons for £1000 on Tuesday last. We append the full score:—

Captain Bogardus { 11111011110110100110001111111011011101011011 } 79
Mr. A. Coventry.. { 11011110011011001100011011110111110110111111 } 73

It will be seen that the contest was a wonderfully even one, neither ever leading by more than two birds; and, at last, the American champion secured the heavy stake by a single bird. We understand that a return match is likely to be arranged.

The close time for wild fowl is varied in the county of Cumberland so as to be from March 1 to Aug. 1; and in the liberty of Pevensey from Feb. 15 to Aug. 1 in each year.

A great meeting of bicyclists took place at Coventry on Monday. A procession, consisting of several hundred bicycle riders from various parts of the Midlands, was formed at mid-day, and proceeded through the city. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with spectators. Bicycle and athletic contests followed.—At Molyneux Grounds, Wolverhampton, on the same day, the usual bicycle contests were held, and £80 were distributed in prizes. There were nearly ten thousand spectators.—A meet of bicyclists took place at Canterbury on Monday. Nearly every club in Kent was represented, and there were many visitors from distant parts. At noon a procession was formed near the Kent and Canterbury hospital, and a run made through the principal streets of the city.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held on Monday afternoon at the Castle, Cowes, for the purpose of electing new members and transacting other business. The Earl of Wilton, commodore, presided; the vice-chair being taken by the Marquis of Londonderry, vice-commodore. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lord Suffield, was amongst the early arrivals. The following new members were elected:—Lord Middleton, the Lady Elsie; Mr. F. Ellis, the Free Lance; the Earl of Ranfurly, the Walrus yawl, and the Marquis of Stafford, the Menai yawl. Commander Darwin, R.N., and Commander Bambridge, R.N., were elected honorary members. Mr. Ashbury, Mr. Sheddon, Colonel Sterling, and Lord Bury were appointed as the Sailing Committee. In the evening a house dinner was given at the Squadron Castle to the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Lord Suffield and attended by Captain Stevenson, Equerry in Waiting. The Earl of Wilton, commodore, presided, and the vice-commodore, the Marquis of Londonderry, occupied the vice-chair. The company numbered about twenty. The regatta began on Tuesday with the race for her Majesty's Cup. The yachts entered were the Hildegarde, Enchantress, Shark, Gwynfa, Ayacanora, Nixia, Iris, Aline, Vol-au-Vent, Ngeria, and Formosa. The Prince of Wales was on board his yacht, the Hildegarde. The Enchantress came in first, but the Formosa wins the prize by time allowance. The race on Wednesday was by yaws of not less than 30 tons, for the Squadron Prize of £100. The Corisande came in first, but the Jullianar, the third in order of arrival, won by time allowance. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks by Mr. J. Pain. Many thousands of persons came from various parts of the island to see them. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their two sons came to the castle between nine and ten o'clock. The race on Thursday was for a cup, value £100, given by the inhabitants of Cowes, for cutters of not less than 200 tons belonging to any Royal yacht club. The following were the entries:—Arrow, 115 tons, Mr. T. Chamberlayne; Myosotis, 40 tons, Mr. H. D. McMaster; Neva, 65 tons, Mr. F. Cox; Vol-au-Vent, 104 tons, Colonel Markham; Formosa, 103 tons, Mr. F. S. Stanley; a time race. The Town Cup, after a fine race, was won by the Vol-au-Vent, beating the Formosa by 1 min. 32 secs. On Friday a prize of £100 was to be sailed for by schooner yachts of any Royal Yacht Club, and the Town Regatta was to take place.

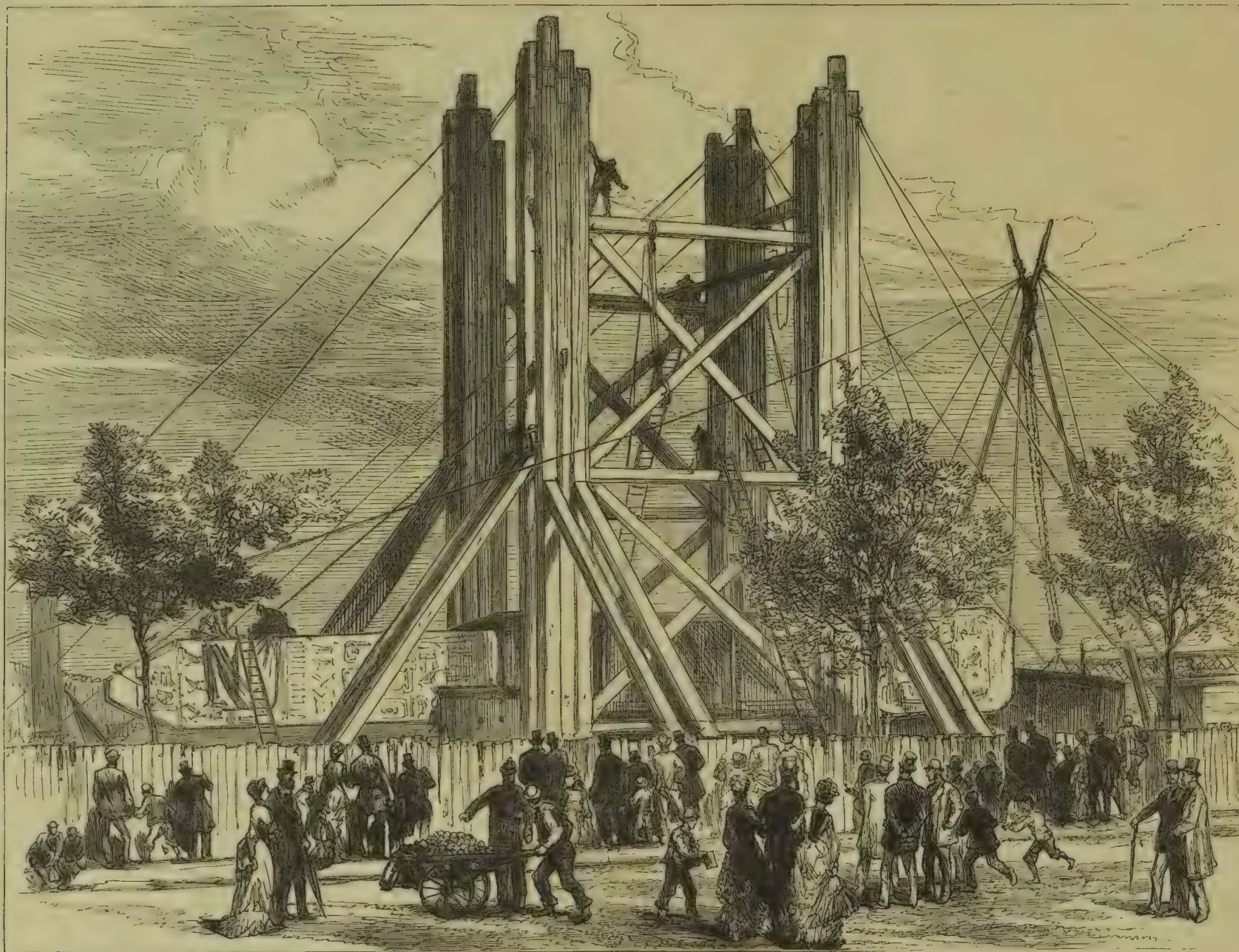
In consequence of the naval review at Spithead having been fixed for Tuesday, Aug. 13, the yacht races of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club (Ryde), advertised for that day, have been postponed.

Captain Webb made an attempt, yesterday week, to swim in the Thames for thirty-six consecutive hours, between Woolwich and Gravesend, going with and turning with the tide. He swam from Woolwich as far as the Chichester training-ship, and then returned to Woolwich, where, on account of the strong wind and rough water, he went on shore, having been in the river upwards of nine hours and swum twenty-two miles.

Sir J. Goldsmid, the senior member for Rochester, has promised 500 guineas towards the expenses of a free library for the city, providing the citizens will adopt the Free Libraries Act, which they have hitherto been unwilling to do.

The training-ship Shaftesbury, off Grays, has been certified as an industrial school for the reception of not more than 350 boys. The new premises at Dartford of the St. Vincent's Industrial School for Roman Catholic boys has been certified as an industrial school for the reception of 200 in-boys.

Mr. N. Eckersley, High Sheriff of Lancashire, opened the first public park in the borough of Wigan on Monday. The greater portion of the land was given to the town by Mr. Eckersley, who bought it from the Rector and patron for £2000, and the grounds have been laid out by the Corporation, from designs by Mr. Maclean, of Derby. The park is nearly thirty acres in extent, and is centrally situated. A luncheon was afterwards given in the Free Grammar School, and in the evening the park was illuminated.



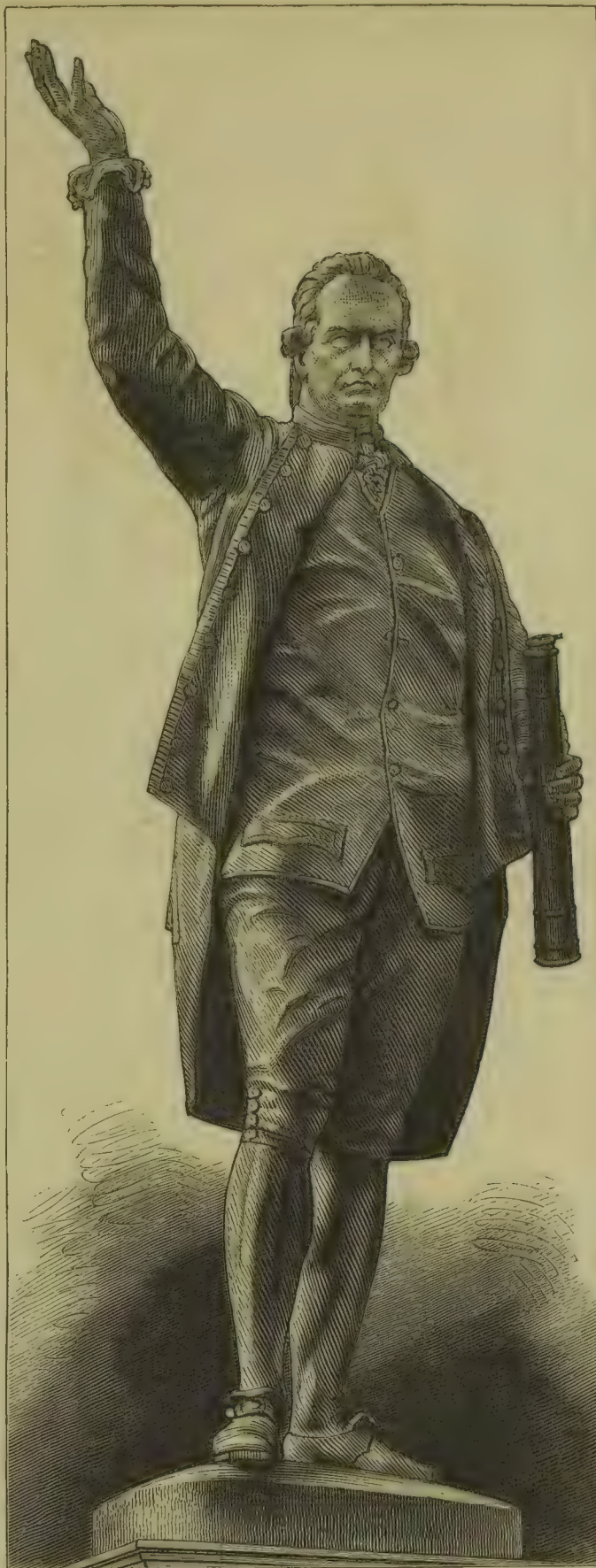
RAISING CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE OPENING THE NEW BRIDGE AT GLOUCESTER-GATE, REGENT'S-PARK.

STATUE OF CAPTAIN COOK.

It was on April 28, 1770, that the coast of New South Wales was discovered by Lieutenant James Cook, of the Royal Navy, commanding the Endeavour, a small vessel equipped to convey Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander on a voyage of scientific observation concerning astronomy and natural history in the southern hemisphere. The ship entered a haven, which they called Botany Bay, six miles south of Port Jackson, now the magnificent harbour of the city and commercial port of Sydney. The north and west coasts of the vast island of New Holland, which is nearly as large as the Continent of Europe without its peninsulas, had been visited by the Portuguese and the Dutch in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but the eastern shore, to which Cook gave the name of New South Wales, and of which he took possession for King George III., had never been seen before. Captain Cook revisited New South Wales a few years afterwards, and made further discoveries, which induced the British Government to send out an expedition to colonise that distant land. It was only a penal settlement for convicts from England that was then designed to be established. A fleet of transport-vessels and store-ships, with 200 Royal Marines and 750 convicts, of whom 200 were women, arrived there in January, 1778. But that was the beginning of a colony which has grown up and branched out into the noble group of British Australian Provinces, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and West Australia, already the home of two millions of our countrymen, whose rapid advance in prosperity and social improvement must be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. The mother colony, as New South Wales is sometimes called, was for a time outstripped in wealth and population by the province of Victoria, but is now again taking the lead, and seems likely to keep it, having a greater variety of minerals, abundant coal and iron, and superior facilities of manufacturing and maritime enterprise. The capital city, Sydney, has above 170,000 inhabitants, with many fine public buildings; while its natural advantages of situation are not surpassed by any city in the world. During thirty years past its citizens have entertained the wish to have a statue of Captain Cook. At length, as the public subscriptions reached a considerable sum, the first step was taken in deciding upon the place for it and commencing the work. The site chosen was on the high ground where the Museum stands, enabling the monument to be seen from afar, as ships of all nations enter the harbour of Sydney. Here a grey granite pedestal has been erected of the handsomest kind, 21 ft. high, suitable for such a colossal figure. A model was made, we believe, by the late Mr. Nicholl, of Sydney; but, partly in consequence of his death and partly from the money subscribed privately having been expended upon the pedestal, the work remained in abeyance until late years, when the Colonial Government took it up with the determination of completing it. Sir Alfred Stephen, as chairman of the committee charged with the work, took an active part, with Mr. Parkes and other gentlemen, in forwarding the undertaking. Dr. Woolley, the late distinguished Principal of the College of Sydney, who unhappily perished in the wreck of the London when returning from his visit to England, should also not be forgotten. It was chiefly through his influence that the commission was intrusted to Mr. Woolner, R.A. The statue is now to be seen in Waterloo-place, on the south side of Pall-Mall, between the United Service Club and the Athenæum Club, and a little way behind the Guards' Crimean Monument, looking up towards Regent-street. Its temporary pedestal here is about 10 ft. or 11 ft. high; and we can readily believe that this colossal statue, though a most impressive figure, will be much more imposing on the higher pedestal prepared for it. "The attitude is striking and vigorous," it has been remarked, "with the right hand raised high in the air in a moment of immense delight at having caught sight of land after watching through the early dawn of morning, strong in his belief that land was there, the telescope being held in the left as no longer necessary. The fine head is most expressive and characteristic of the



STATUE OF CAPTAIN COOK, FOR NEW SOUTH WALES,
BY T. WOOLNER, R.A.

keen observer and dauntless discoverer, in the massive brow with deep furrows at the temple and strongly-moulded nose and chin. There is no stronger point in the statue than this preservation of likeness on such a colossal scale; and so just are the proportions of the figure in the body and the limbs that it looks the hero without being a giant. The dress, which is in the well-known naval uniform of the day, with the open-breasted broad-tailed coat, the long flap waistcoat, and the knee-breeches, with shoes, is remarkable for good work, falling to the figure naturally and not ungracefully, the gold lace being to some extent represented by a lighter-coloured bronze. But all these points of detail are quite unobtrusive, and subservient completely to the noble air of brave self-confidence expressed in the intellectual countenance, the broad and vigorous frame, and the general action of the figure." The statue, we believe, was first modelled in the nude, and to full scale, and afterwards draped with the clothes. This method, which has not been generally followed, recommends itself as the only one that can be successful in representing a living figure. The statue is true to the style of bronze, and possesses the intensity and seriousness of monumental work in a degree rarely observable in modern sculpture. The casting of the statue, which was rather an arduous task, was executed by Mr. Cox, of the Thames Ditton Works.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The Egyptian obelisk called by this name, which Mr. John Dixon, civil engineer, has brought from Alexandria to be erected in London, at the cost of a munificent individual benefactor of the public, Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the eminent surgeon, is now visible to all passers-by on the Thames Embankment, and will soon be reared aloft upon its pedestal, at the riverside steps opposite Adelphi-terrace. It still rests in a horizontal position, but stripped of the iron-plate casing that formed the vessel in which its adventurous voyage was performed, upon a solid timber framework over the granite base, 16 ft. square and 6 ft. high, but rising only 4 ft. above the level of the Embankment, supporting the pedestal and the two plinths at the sides. The operations of lifting the obelisk to the required height, then depressing one end so as to render it perpendicular, and finally planting its lower end upon the pedestal, will soon commence, and are expected to require several weeks before all is complete. The plan for raising may be here described. The column will be fitted with a powerful iron jacket as near the centre of gravity as is wanted; and this jacket has two massive iron trunnions, just like the trunnions of a great gun. These trunnions will rest on two wrought iron girders of great strength; and the whole will then resemble a monster cannon on a slide without wheels. Each of the four main uprights of the staging consists of six sticks of timber, each 1 ft. square. The iron jacket, consisting of plates and girders, is being fixed round the central portion of the obelisk. The wrought-iron "strap" which will pass under the butt end of the obelisk from two opposite sides of this jacket (in order to prevent the monolith from slipping out) is of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. metal and 24 in. broad. One end of the column being raised by hydraulic presses a sufficient height—say a foot—it will be kept so raised by a powerful balk of timber slid under it. The other end will then be similarly treated, and thus, slowly but surely, it will ascend foot by foot, shored up with timber at every stage, laid in a way which will best insure the stability of the whole structure. The jacket, it is thought, will clip the stone sufficiently tight to hold it when in a vertical position; but during the few minutes it will be suspended vertically before being lowered to its base, it will stand in the iron strap as if in a stirrup, and the more its weight presses on the strap the tighter it will make the jacket grip. The column, as we have explained, will be hoisted horizontally, but when it has reached the required height the supports under the base will be removed, and the base being slightly in excess of the rest ($2\frac{1}{2}$ tons), the whole stone will slowly revolve on the trunnions till it hangs direct over its appointed



KYRENIA, CYPRUS.

spot, and about four inches above it. Then, by simply turning on the taps of the hydraulic presses, the column will sink into its base in about two minutes. A small gap will be left in the centre of the base, so as to enable the iron band to be removed, but when this is done and the gap filled up with granite blocks, all will be completed. The weight of the column is about 200 tons, and the pedestal and plinths are about the same weight, making a pressure of one ton and a half to the square foot on the foundations. The apex of the stone, when erected, will be about 30 ft. higher than the upright main timbers of the scaffolding. Instead of raising the obelisk in a horizontal position for the entire height necessary to allow it to turn on the trunnions of the iron jacket to a vertical position, the expediency of allowing the butt-end to trail the ground, or rather a platform to be erected for the purpose, is being discussed. By this means its perpendicularity would gradually increase with the height to which the girders supporting the trunnions were raised, until, when they had reached the maximum altitude required, the monolith would have acquired a perpendicular position by the mere force of gravity; the iron jacket encompassing the central portion of the obelisk being, of course, so placed as to allow of the preponderating weight of the butt-end of the obelisk asserting itself. This modification of the plan has been suggested by those who entertain doubts as to the capability of the scaffolding to sustain the operation of turning the entire mass on the pivots or trunnions at a considerable height. These doubts are not entertained by Mr. Dixon, the engineer directing the works; and if the proposed deviation of plan is made, it will only be with the view of making assurance doubly sure. The full-sized cast which is being taken for the South Kensington Museum is making good progress. A portion of the pyramidion has been washed and coated with a solution composed, it is stated, of beeswax dissolved in spirits of wine. Its application has had the effect of showing the resolute colour of the granite, and the tone of the small portion of the obelisk so treated is in pleasing contrast with the dirty grey aspect of the monolith generally. The height of the pedestal will be about the same as that of the top of the ornamental lamps which stand on the Embankment wall. The inscription to be placed on the pedestal is, we believe, not yet determined upon.

NEW BRIDGE IN REGENT'S PARK.

The new bridge over the Regent's Canal, at the Gloucester-gate entrance to Regent's Park from Camden Town, near the Albany-street Cavalry Barracks, and leading to the Zoological Society's Gardens, was opened last Saturday by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Ranger of Regent's Park. It is a great improvement on the old bridge, which, besides being unsightly, was latterly unsafe. Mr. Gerard Noel, First Commissioner of Works, laid the first stone of this one just a year ago, so that no time has been lost in effecting the change. Instead of the narrow and inconvenient brick arch, there is now a much more ornamental structure, the appearance of which is further embellished by the red stone used for the abutment piers and wing walls. The new bridge is of iron, with a width of 60 ft. between the parapets; wood has been used for the carriage-way and asphalt for the footways. Mr. Booth Scott is the architect. The chief feature, however, of the new bridge consists of four terra-cotta groups of statuary by Signor Fucigna, placed on pedestals at the end of the wing walls, and representing soldiers, athletes, fisher-maidens, and flower-maidens respectively. In the four principal buttresses of the bridge are massive wrought lamps of real bronze. The pedestals are angulated and tapering, with sunk panels, almost concealed, however, by a profusion of leaves and blossoms in cast and wrought bronze, modelled from the lily and acanthus. The lamps were modelled and carried out to the architect's design by Messrs. Gardner, of the Strand, at their new branch works in St. Martin's-lane. It is believed that they are by far the largest and most elaborate lamps ever produced in bronze in England. Mr. Booth Scott has seized the opportunity of the alterations connected with the Gloucester-gate bridge to substitute a fine-art drinking-fountain for that which has done service there till now. The site having a background of trees, a rustic group has been selected as a subject. Real granite boulders, lichen-stained and weathered, have been specially brought from Cornwall, and form a base for a bronze copy of the late Mr. Joseph Durham's well-known "Sunshine," which has been cast by Messrs. Gardner, at the expense of Mrs. Kent. The figure of the girl is lifesize, the name being given from one of the hands being employed to shield the eyes from the sunshine. The overflowing pitcher is here made to do duty to supply a drinking-place for dogs. The weather on Saturday morning was not favourable for the ceremony, but the approach to the bridge from Gloucester-gate was made as gay as possible with flags and Venetian masts. The ground was kept by guards of honour at one end of the bridge, where the chairman of the Works Committee, Mr. G. F. Baker, read a statement explaining the object and necessity of the new bridge. The Duke then walked across it amid loud cheers, and, returning by way of the new drinking-fountain to the dais, declared the bridge open to the public. After the ceremony the Duke took luncheon with the members of the vestry and their guests at the Zoological Society's Gardens.

On Wednesday the wreck of the Eurydice was again lifted and was removed to the less exposed St. Helen's Roads.

A fire broke out on Wednesday in the proof butts at the Royal Arsenal, and raged until three bays were destroyed.

The Liverpool Town Council have agreed to reinstate in their original rank and pay those members of the local police force who had to leave the service on being called out for duty in the Reserves.

The Newbury Horticultural Society held its annual show of flowers, fruit, and vegetables on Monday. In each department there was a fine display; and among the exhibitors were the Marquis of Donegall, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Richard Sutton, and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P. There was a balloon ascent, and a ball in the Townhall wound up the festivities.

The following is a list of candidates for commissions as surgeons in the medical service of the Royal Navy who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations:—A. W. May, A. J. J. Johnston, A. L. Roe, J. P. O'Donnell, E. R. H. Pollard, F. M. Geoghegan, F. A. Trevan, J. A. Vasey, J. O. B. Williams, S. Keays, and H. G. Daniel.

At the Wesleyan Conference at Bradford on Wednesday, the Rev. John Rattenbury made a statement of the result of his efforts to raise a special sum of £100,000 to augment the twenty annual allowances of superannuated ministers and ministers' widows. His appeals had met with the most liberal response, the first donation of £5000 from the late Mr. James Heald having been followed by £32,000, in £1000 donations. Mr. Rattenbury received the warmest thanks of the Conference.

NEW BOOKS.

A delightful and an elegant intellectual entertainment is provided in *The Troubadours*, by Francis Hueffer (Chatto and Windus), a handsome, large, well-furnished volume, containing a great deal of what is both profitable and agreeable to read, and impelling the reader to wish fervently for more. The very title is suggestive of all that is gay and chivalrous and romantic and musical; and the author has kindly abstained from writing a scientific treatise upon his subject, such a treatise as might have disappointed the expectations which his title is eminently calculated to excite. Most readers will be glad to learn that "the time for that has not yet come in England," and will hope, perhaps, that it may delay its coming. Not that the author lacks learning or fails to exhibit it; he is evidently brimful of it, as he testifies on nearly every page; and if he holds his hand and lets out from his reservoir not a continuous stream but little intermittent jets of erudition, it is simply, no doubt, out of merciful consideration for his readers, whom he might otherwise overwhelm with a perfect flood of unsuspected knowledge. The book is divided into three parts, which are respectively described as general, biographical, and technical. In the first, or general, part the author discourses about the decline of classic language, its mixture with German dialects, the derivation of Romance languages, the Provençal branch thereof, with its limits, its relations to the sister languages, its dialects, its perfection as displayed in the compositions of the Troubadours, and its decline; about epic and other forms of poetry, the pastorela, the balada, and others; about the social position of Provençal poets, and about the relation in which the joglar, or jocular, stood to the troubadour. In the second, or biographical, part the author sketches rapidly but vividly the prominent incidents and characteristics in the careers and productions of several distinguished troubadours, ladies being included in the number, and briefly mentions his reasons for concluding that the "courts of love," of which we have at different times heard so much, "as established tribunals with written codes, are altogether fictitious," though "amateur societies of that name occur in the late Middle Ages, but chiefly in the north of France." In the third, or technical, part the author, as was naturally to be expected, discloses to a greater extent than elsewhere the cloven hoof of erudition; he assumes, as it were, his academical costume, and delivers himself in true professional style of a lecture upon rhyme and its origin, upon rhythm, and upon the stanza, concluding with "some inter-linear versions of Provençal poems," intended chiefly as a rebuke and a warning "addressed to those easy-going amateur philologists who believe themselves able to master a language by simply plunging into its literature without any previous study of grammar or dictionary." It is confidently believed that such self-sufficient persons, if they will honestly and fairly compare the literal versions with the conjectures which they would have made in full reliance upon their familiarity with Latin and the more ordinary Romance languages, will be astonished to find how wide of the mark they would have been, and will be disposed to acknowledge that the original, "owing chiefly to the number of its homonymous words and the somewhat unsettled condition of its grammatical structure, is the most difficult, as it is the earliest, amongst the languages sprung from the Latin stock." One of the most interesting chapters is the eleventh, in which the reader will find an elaborate description of the "sestina," a form of verse invented, it is stated, by Arnaut Daniel, imitated by Dante, and greatly affected, though with much modification of the inventor's scheme, by Mr. Swinburne in both his French and his English examples of ingenious versification. In the tenth chapter there is an account, a very instructive as well as agreeable account, of the "balada," which, however, differs as much from "the 'ballade' made celebrated, although by no means invented, by the genius of Villon," as it differs, on the other hand, from "the 'ballad' of modern parlance." Etymology traces the word to its origin in "bal," which is preserved in "baladin," signifying, primally, a "ballet-dancer;" so that a "balada" meant, first of all, "a song serving to accompany the dance." Such a song is undoubtedly of high antiquity; it was, perhaps, some sort of "balada" that was sung by Nausicaia and her maidens, if indeed a song were sung at all, as they played their rhythmic game of ball upon the sands and fulfilled their part in Athena's plan for the return of godlike Odysseus. Though the "balada" is generally, as it ought to be, graceful, lively, musical, dance-compelling, so far as the space of words and metre and rhythm is concerned, the subject, in the days of the troubadours, appears to have been but seldom edifying: "it is the ever recurring burden of Provençal poetry; a lady dissatisfied with her husband and openly calling for death to come and kill him soon in order that she may be united to her lover." What was the social position enjoyed or bemoaned by the Provençal poets of the Middle Ages has often been disputed, and the question is discussed at some length in the sixth chapter, in which, if the author does not satisfactorily dispose of the matter, he makes many sensible remarks and mentions certain noticeable facts which undeniably bear upon the subject but do not leave us much wiser than before. "It has been at all times, and is still," he truly observes, "an all but impossible task to define the social position of a literary man, *quid* literary man. So much depends upon his success in his profession, his family, his personal bearing, that a general rule can never comprise all individual cases. The same applies to the Provençal poets of the Middle Ages. . . . But in the art of poetry a common ground was, at least, established, where men of all classes met on equal terms, and where the chance of success was little, if at all, furthered by accidental advantages of birth." And he states that "by far the largest proportion of the troubadours known to us—fifty-seven in number—belong to the nobility, not to the highest nobility in most cases, it is true; and that "in several instances poverty is distinctly mentioned as the cause for adopting the profession of a troubadour." Indeed, from the days of Demodocus, to whom Odysseus was so polite, and complimentary, and deferential, who sat at the same table with kings and princes, and who had a special herald "told off" to attend upon him because the Muse had grudged him eyesight, to the days of Grub-street, society seems to have taken, reasonably enough, the same view of poets and poetry, of literary men and literature; the vocation is one of those "not menial," as the advertisements have it, which a "gentleman" may, if Minerva be not too unwilling, adopt, but the mere adoption of it has no social bearing whatever; it neither elevates nor degrades; it simply does not preclude, or perhaps it may be said rather to qualify conditionally: it may, but it does not necessarily, annihilate social inequalities. "Anch' io sono pittore" is a plea which may sometimes sound absurd, though a territorial king might well feel honoured by the friendship of a Michel Angelo, might well stoop to pick up the pencil of a Rubens. The troubadour, perhaps, is best described as a "privileged" person, for whom there were no hard and fast rules, who, on the one hand, had no rights, *quid* troubadour, and, on the other, no disabilities. A very striking and stirring picture is drawn of the fierce warrior, high-born baron, and "gentle" troubadour, Bertran de Born, who was so intimately con-

nected with the continental policy of our Plantagenets; and there is a chapter—far too short a chapter—devoted to the pathetic story of a lady-troubadour, "beautiful Beatrice de Die," who "became enamoured of Rambaut d'Orange, and wrote many fine poems of him." Rambaut was himself a troubadour, as many readers will be well aware, and his poetry exhibits certain peculiarities, as regards coarseness and metrical phenomena, which might lead one to believe that, as there lived brave men before Agamemnon, so there lived eccentric versifiers before Walt Whitman. Rambaut d'Orange was a cold and inconstant lover so far as poor Beatrice de Die was concerned; but the plaintive poems she wrote in consequence might elicit more sympathy, if we were not distinctly informed that she "was the wife of Guillem de Poitou." But so it was in those days: "loyal feeling did not extend to that bugbear and scapegoat of gallant society in Provence—the husband. No amount of verbal falsehood or hypocrisy was thought unjustifiable in the endeavour to dupe his well-founded suspicion. His resentment of injuries received was, on the other hand, punished by the general interdict of polite society." It is wonderful, under such circumstances, that the "upper ten thousand" did not cease to marry altogether; perhaps considerations of property and rank and connection sufficed to keep the ceremony from becoming altogether obsolete; and there is also to be considered the fact that the troubadours, the Provençal poets and romancers, who are mainly responsible for this representation of conjugal affairs, were remarkable for the use of the longbow and for a tendency towards high colouring. So charming a book really deserved an index: it would have been very useful, and it would have given an air of finish to the volume.

A separate commission of the peace has been granted for the borough of Birkenhead.

The Yorkshire and Lancashire papers report thunderstorms of great severity on Tuesday. Near Warrington a gardener, named John Bostock, was killed by lightning whilst working in a field.—A powder magazine belonging to the Victoria Colliery, at Brunelife, was on Tuesday exploded by lightning, the effect being to lay waste a field of oats, and doing much other serious damage, but causing no loss of life.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fifth week of July was 76,209, of whom 38,043 were in workhouses and 38,166 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 respectively these figures show a decrease of 404, 535, and 6800 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 602, of whom 393 were men, 173 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

A large new dry dock at Newport, in connection with the Alexandria shipping dock, was opened on Tuesday, and the event was celebrated by a banquet at the Royal Albert Hall. The dock is one of the largest in the Bristol Channel. The depth of water over the keel-box will attain a maximum of 20 ft., the minimum being 18 ft. The entrance is 50 ft. wide, while the dock itself is some 56 ft. in width at the base and 74 ft. at the top. It has been constructed by Mr. James Abernethy, C.E., assisted by Mr. Walsh, C.E. The new dock was opened by Lord Tredegar, nearly the whole of the members of the Town Council, besides important inhabitants, being also present.

There were 2637 births and 1877 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 269, and the deaths by 219, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 18 from smallpox, 19 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 89 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 470 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 649 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 215 to 622 in the six preceding weeks. These 649 deaths were 123 above the corrected average numbers. The mean temperature was 60.5 deg., and was 1.8 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 30.7 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 107.8 hours. The Registrar-General states that the mean temperature during July at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, averaged 63.1 deg., and was 1.5 deg. above the average July temperature in one hundred years; the mean showed an excess on sixteen days of the month.

The opening day of the show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society took place at Northallerton on Tuesday. The entries numbered 705, against 602 at York last year. The total prizes offered were £1814, against £1650 last year. There was a good show of cattle, shorthorns especially. Out of nine entries for families of shorthorns, the first prize was awarded to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's Burlesque and her offspring, and the second to the Marquis of Exeter's Seagull and offspring. For aged shorthorn bulls Mr. Linton's Sir Arthur Ingram was first, and Mr. Willis's Rear-Admiral second. Other winners in the cattle classes were the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Ellesmere. In sheep there was a good display in the Leicester and Lincoln classes. The Wensleydale sheep were moderate. Pigs were a good show, including many of the winners at the Royal. The horses judged on Tuesday included thoroughbred and roadster stallions, and part of the hunters; and all the classes were well represented. The chief prizes were awarded—for roadsters to Mr. G. Holmes, for hunting geldings to the Duke of Hamilton, for hunting mares to Mr. Kirby, Northallerton. The implements were very numerous, most leading makers being represented. The council chose Leeds for the next year's show.

The annual United Kingdom Exhibition of Cats and Ladies' Pet Dogs, which on the last occasion was held at the Westminster Aquarium, opened last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. The show was a fully representative one, the 300 and odd entries enumerated in the catalogue comprising specimens of nearly every known breed of the feline race, home and foreign, and of their canine rivals admissible under the conditions of the schedule. It remained open on Monday and Tuesday; and, from the variety and excellence of its contents, the exhibition formed—to the ladies, at any rate—a leading feature of the holiday attractions. In the classes for dogs Mr. Lewis took the principal prize for poodles with an animal named "Sostey," aged three years and ten months, and valued at £1000; whilst in the next class, for poodles or Maltese breeds, Lady Giffard's exhibits were awarded all three of the prizes. For Yorkshire or any other long-haired terriers, Mrs. Monck headed the prize list; and, amongst some very good specimens of spaniels, "Young Junbo," the property of Mrs. Forder, and announced as the winner of twenty-nine first prizes, won the cup. In the feline section of the exhibition the chief awards were obtained, in the short-haired classes, by Miss Brander's "Puck," a four-year-old blue and silver tabby, and by the Misses Greenwood and Butterworth's tortoiseshell with two kittens; and for long-haired cats by the Rev. W. K. Chafy's "Puff," nine months old, and Miss Hales's "Shirine," with five kittens. The cup offered for the best litter of kittens fell to a Persian cat belonging to Miss Lucie Glenn.

Under the chairmanship of the Earl of Harrowby, a meeting was held of the Literary Association of Friends of Poland on Wed-

The vicissitudes of the Prime Minister's career could not be exemplified in a more popular manner than they are in the cartoons of *Punch*. Upwards of one hundred of these plates illustrating the life of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., have just been issued by Mr. *Punch*, and the brochure forms not the least tempting publication on the railway book-stalls. Many a traveller bound for the moors will beyond doubt be amused by turning over these welcome leaves, and by refreshing his memory with the cartoons, which portray Lord Beaconsfield in every imaginable form, from young manhood to the present time, and which also remind us of his associations with his most illustrious contemporaries, including the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Cobden, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and others, who figure with the Premier in these diverting illustrations.

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—from "Practical Medicine and Surgery," July 1877.

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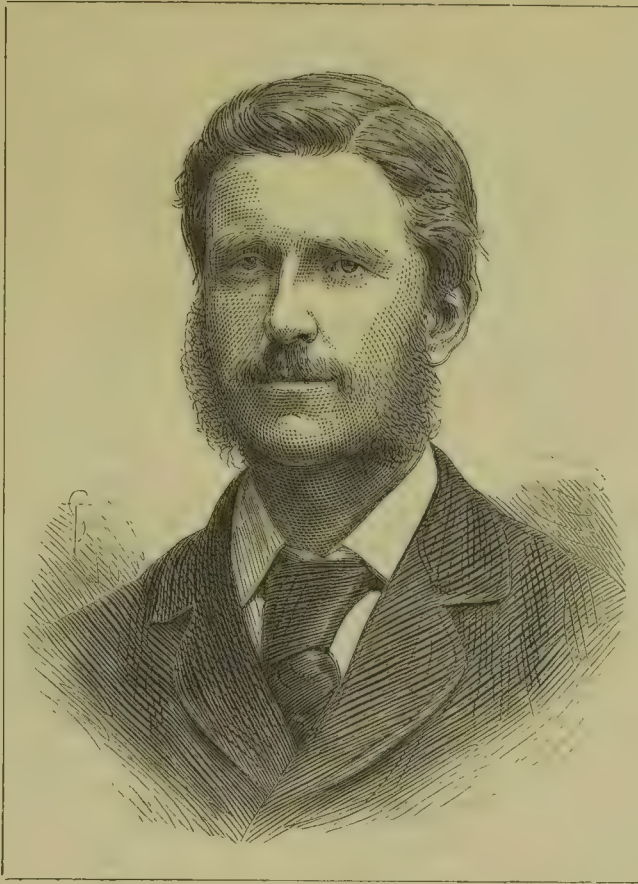
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The swimming season is at its height. Captain Webb and Professor Beckwith's little duck of a daughter, using the term in its aquatic sense, have demonstrated afresh that it is easy for man and woman alike to keep afloat in the water for a goodly number of hours. Fair naiads are now to be seen swimming with the ease of mermaids at the favourite seaside resorts. Swimming, in fine, is found in August to be the one seasonable elixir of life which revives at once the jaded energies of worn-out ladies of fashion and over-worked legislators.

One of the fleetest swimmers in the kingdom is Mr. Horace Davenport, the young gentleman whose portrait we have engraved, from a photograph by Mr. W. E. Debenham. Mr. Davenport is twenty-eight years of age, has a lissom, muscular frame, scales eleven stone four, and has been Amateur Champion Swimmer of England for the past four years. He first proved his capacity as a fast swimmer at Professor Beckwith's swimming entertainments in the Lambeth Baths, where it is the custom for good London swimmers to graduate, as it were, in the keen races that periodically take place under the superintendence of the veteran ex-Champion of England. Mr. Davenport has a most effective style of swimming. He swims on his right side, throwing his left arm out of the water at each stroke in front of his head, and then strongly sweeping it back under water; whilst his leg-stroke is remarkably clean and effective, the nether limbs being brought together as closely as a pair of scissors. This last-named point—one of supreme importance to all who would acquire a perfect stroke—is by no means rigorously observed by the majority of London swimmers who take part in swimming contests. It is commonly thought to be only requisite to dash, helter-skelter, through the water, no matter in what form or style, so long as a great rate of speed is obtained for the time being. But the unwisdom of not becoming master of a good as well as quick stroke does not infrequently receive a practical illustration. There was a noteworthy instance of this in what was called the "Lords and Commons' Race." On July 29 last twenty-three amateur swimmers plunged into the ebb tide below Putney Bridge for a swim to Westminster Bridge, the prizes being offered by Mr. J. G. Elliott, the secretary of the London Swimming Club. Two swimmers soon led the van, and had an exciting race between themselves, after the first mile had been swum. One was Davenport, the other a buoyant young Putney swimmer, George Fearn. Both swam in the same style—i.e., with the left over-hand stroke. Fearn had a slight advantage for some distance, and might have maintained his advantage if his legs had been brought together at the end of each stroke. Lacking the skill and machine-like regularity of action characterising Davenport's excellent style, the younger swimmer had to yield the pride of place ere Wandsworth Bridge was reached. Mr. Davenport, on the other hand, was enabled to keep up to the last his even and powerful stroke, and swam in an easy winner over sixty yards ahead of Fearn, the victor having swum the five miles and a half in 1 hour 16 min. 10 sec., according to the timing of Mr. W. H. Leverell, of *Bell's Life*.

Mr. Davenport, swimming then with the same strong, even, side-stroke, first won the Captaincy of the Ilex Swimming Club in 1873, and has ever since maintained his supremacy in



MR. H. DAVENPORT, AMATEUR CHAMPION SWIMMER.

the swimming club devoted to London rowing men. In 1874 he won the mile race which made him Amateur Champion of England, and he has retained the title to this day, his last year's race for the trophy resulting in his swimming the fastest mile in still water on record, his time being 29 min. 25 sec., and the scene of the contest being the lake adjoining the Welsh Harp, at Hendon. It was also last summer that he was victor in the "Lords and Commons' Race," the course being the same as Monday week, and, curiously enough, the second man being the same each year. The Quarter-of-a-Mile Amateur Championship was added to his laurels last autumn at the Lambeth Baths, where he was credited with accomplishing the distance in 7 min. 4 sec. In club races Mr. Davenport is unapproachable, except when a handicap gives an inferior swimmer an opportunity of gaining the goal before him. The half-mile race for the London Athletic Club's Challenge Cup was won by him last year, after a fine race with Mr. C. L. O'Malley; but at the swimming meeting of the London Athletic Club, in Hendon lake, on Saturday, it

was left to Mr. Davenport to swim over for the prize. Finally, the Amateur Champion will this (Saturday) afternoon take part in another mile race for the Amateur Championship in the rather inconvenient lake of the Crystal Palace.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Chinese pavilion in the Trocadéro Park is inhabited by several persons of that nation, whose peculiar costume, and their method of performing the ordinary business of domestic life, have attracted some notice from European visitors. The gentleman, for instance, "sans peur et sans reproche," who is seen here occupied in writing a letter, has too much polite self-possession and "savoir-faire" to be either distracted or annoyed by the French ladies curiously peeping at him. Yet he must be secretly conscious of the perfect *comme il faut* correctness of his attire, with his clean-shaven face and head, mandarin cap, long pigtail elegantly plaited, silken trousers and robe of fine cloth, as he sits plying a reed-pencil dipped in the saucer of Indian ink, and inscribes his paper, from right to left hand, with such syllabic characters as are shown in the corner of our Engraving.

The building shown in our next Illustration is the Algerine pavilion, or rather palace, in the south-east quarter of the Trocadéro Park, where it forms the central edifice of the little North African Moslem town of shops, taverns, kiosks, and coffee-houses, belonging to people from Algiers, Tunis, and Morocco. This structure is of considerable size, a quadrangle 130 ft. by 165 ft., with a tower at each of its four corners. Three of its sides present only blank white walls between the corner towers. The front, which looks towards the Seine, has at one end, towards the east, a higher tower, with a minaret above, rising to nearly 100 ft., which is copied, on a smaller scale, from that of El Musurah, near Tlemcen, built in the fourteenth century by Abou Yakoub, Sultan of Morocco. The Moorish doorway, with its complex decorations, is copied from that of the Mosque of Sidi-Bou-Medina, at Tlemcen. It is supported on each side by an elegant little lodge: these two lodges are surmounted with low domes, and have double windows in front. The interior, which is lighted from the roof chiefly by domed skylights, contains the objects of art and manufacture and natural products exhibited by the Algerine citizens or subjects

of the French Republic, laid out in a series of arcades and galleries, which are ornamented with coloured porcelain. A central rotunda is reserved for the saloon assigned to the President of the Government, Marshal MacMahon, which is furnished in the Oriental fashion, with divans and low stools, and every convenience for resting and smoking at leisure.

The beautiful specimen of artistic metal-work shown in our last Illustration is one of those contributed to the British section of the Exhibition by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Regent-street. It is the work of their special artist, M. Morel-Ladeuil, who also designed the Helicon vase and the Milton shield. The present work, on which he has been engaged two years, is a large tazza of repoussé silver, with a border of iron, richly damascened and incrustated with gold. The figures, brought out in such high relief as to have the appearance of being under-cut, represent a Roman lady of rank at Pompeii seated in a stately apartment of her lord's mansion, and attended by three female slaves or handmaidens, who are engaged in her toilette. It is



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: A CHINESE WRITER.

a subject quite congenial to the Parisian taste of this day, and is treated with a learned skill that reminds us of Alma-Tadema's pictures. Messrs. Elkington have also sent to the Paris Exhibition another work, by the same artist, which is, perhaps, more likely to interest our own countrymen. The "Bunyan" shield is the same size as the "Milton," and consists, like the latter, of five plates or medallions of beaten silver mounted in iron; but the shape of the plates is different from that of those in the Milton shield. The central plate represents the combat between Christian and Apollyon; and the time selected by the artist is when Christian is delivering his final blow, which secured to him the victory over his adversary. The faces of both the combatants are in the highest degree vigorous and expressive; and the accessories of the scene, the attendant fiends and angels, are introduced with great skill and judgment. At the feet of Christian is the helmet, which he lost early in the encounter; and he is repelling the last of Apollyon's darts with the shield of faith, while his right hand swings back the sword of the spirit in a pose which is full of life and earnestness. Immediately beneath this medallion, in the iron, is a figure of John Bunyan, sleeping, and much refined upon the actual representations of the worthy cobbler. The two lower medallions exhibit the Valley of the Shadow of Death, thronged with shapes hideous and horrible, among which the narrow road is seen winding; while the upper medallions represent the road to the Celestial City, passing through the "glorious company of Seraphim and Cherubim, the Elders with their golden crowns, and the Virgins with their harps." Beneath the silver bas-reliefs, and in the ironwork, are escutcheons bearing devices emblematical of the three Christian virtues—faith, hope, and charity. The surfaces of iron between the medallions are further embellished with appropriate arabesques, here and there enriched by gold inlaying; but the general effect is somewhat more severe than that of the Milton shield, as befits the different character of the subject. The hammer-work, taking it as a whole, is of extraordinary excellence, and the relief, in some parts, is wonderfully high and sharp, as, for example, in the wings of Apollyon and in the sword of Christian.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

As at Easter and Whitsuntide, the Bank Holiday was taken advantage of by a large section of the metropolitan volunteers to do useful and instructive work; while it was also made the occasion for the opening of the annual rifle meeting of the City of London Rifle Brigade for prizes of the value of nearly £400, presented by City companies for the promotion and development of the art of rifle-shooting; and the camp of instruction of the Hon. Artillery Company of London, at Seaford, in Sussex.

Several of the metropolitan regiments, in addition to attendance at the Aldershot Camp of exercise, which, so far as the volunteers are concerned, terminated last Saturday, have this year been holding camps of instruction with the best results, and the Hon. Artillery Corps having decided to follow their example, an excellent site was fixed upon at Seaford. As usual, the field battery, consisting of three six-pounders, well horsed and fully equipped, preceded the infantry column by a few days, in order to cover the distance by road before the infantry marched in. It accordingly left London at five o'clock on the 1st inst., halting at Croydon, and marched into Seaford on Saturday, followed by four companies of the battalion under Captain Rawlings, who had come down from London by train in the afternoon. All ranks were in full marching order, and in their smart uniforms attracted much attention. The camp was pitched, guards mounted, and the usual other duties of camp life carried out. On Sunday the regiment attended Divine service; and Monday was spent in drill and other exercises. The camp is pitched near Corsica Lodge, and the headquarters of the regiment established at Seaford Bay Hotel. Drill has been continued during this week, and artillery practice carried on at sea ranges for prizes; and the regiment returns to London to-day (Saturday).

The four battalions of volunteers that have been doing duty for eight days at Aldershot returned to their homes last Saturday. The brigade was inspected on Friday by General Pakenham, who, at the conclusion of the drill, expressed his extreme gratification with their appearance and discipline.

The fifth jewel competition of the South London Rifle Club was held last week at Nunhead. The following were the winners:—Gold jewel, Sergeant Becton, L.R.B.; silver jewel, Sergeant Fraser, L.R.B.; bronze jewel, Private Serle, 23rd Surrey.

The annual competition for prizes by the members of the London Rifle Brigade began last Saturday at Rainham, and continues through the present week.

At the Suffolk County Rifle Association Meeting on the 2nd inst., at Beccles, the President's Cup, Champion Badge, and N.R.A. Medal, entitling the holder to compete for the Prince of Wales's Prize at Wimbledon next year, awarded for the aggregate scores at all ranges, was won by Private Tilney, of the 14th Suffolk (Beccles).

The prize meeting of the National Artillery Association began on Monday at Shoeburyness. The Second Division sets to work on Monday, the 12th. The distribution of prizes to that division takes place on the 16th, and brings the meeting to a close for the year.

The report of the Scotch Fishery Board for the year 1877 has been published. It appears from it that the total quantity of herring cured at the Scotch stations was 847,718 barrels, while 561,985 barrels were exported. These figures exhibit a large increase over those for 1876, which was a very unfavourable year for the fishermen, and they also show an increase over average years. The number of fishing-boats stationed on the Scotch coast last year was 14,623; the number of men and boys employed, 45,890; and the value of the boats and material, £1,178,000.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in their report, recently published, mention the completion of a Convalescent Hospital near Dublin, erected at a cost of £26,000, the gift by will of Mr. Michael Bernard Mullins, of that city. They have resettled the scheme for the distribution of Mr. Thomas Charlton's bequest, who left estates in the counties of Meath and Longford to provide marriage portions for the sons and daughters of day labourers in those counties—119 claimants are to have for the year £802 divided among them. The Commissioners say that "instances have occurred which indicate the advisability of larger powers being given for remoulding bequests of ancient dates, so as to better adapt them to modern requirements." They hold a small fund for the purchase of spinning-wheels near Lurgan: "the testator meant to encourage domestic industry, but he would not wish to do so in a manner now wholly disused in the place for which he designed it." The Commissioners have standing in their names in the Bank of Ireland £243,000, besides £2476 in rents and annuities.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is strong this month in miscellaneous articles, two of which are important contributions to literary criticism. Mr. Leslie Stephen's paper on the First Edinburgh Reviewers is most agreeable reading, the subject permitting a light discursive treatment instead of the painfully resolute effort to pluck the heart out of a mystery which one commonly observes when the critic's attention is concentrated upon a single author. Mr. Stephen's observations are genial and just; if the cause of the extraordinary influence of the *Edinburgh* is not fully explained, the undertaking is probably impracticable. Lessing is the subject of a very pleasant essay, mainly following Miss Zimmern in the biographical department of the subject, but characterising all the many-sided German's principal works with just and discriminating criticism. Mr. Palgrave's brilliant pen is well employed in a sketch of the Philippine Islands, which he pronounces happy in a government and religion exactly suitable to the simple, amicable, manageable inhabitants. "The Origin of Fruits" is another of the excellent readings in popular science papers for which this periodical is celebrated, pointing out with extreme perspicuity not only how richness in flavour and colour have gradually been developed in the fruit itself by the natural advantages thus acquired, but how the quest after fruit has contributed to the development of the artistic sentiment in mankind. "Orpheus and Eurydice" is a highly refined analysis of the elements which constitute æsthetic satisfaction in a work of art founded on a discussion respecting the subject of an antique bas-relief.

Macmillan has two remarkable contributions—one very useful, the other very curious. The useful one is a full account of Cyprus, by the late British Consul-General Mr. Lang, a gentleman of great experience, and evidently endowed with sound judgment and natural sagacity. Mr. Lang goes steadily through all the natural productions of the island and other possible sources of revenue, pointing out what is and may be made of the wine, grain, silk, salt, and other resources which, properly managed, ought to make Cyprus one of the richest islands in the world. He entertains no doubt of the substantial value of our new possession to ourselves, as well as to the inhabitants, but counsels great moderation and caution in pressing the ideas of Western civilisation upon the latter. The curiosity is "The Child in the House," the first of a series of imaginary portraits by W. H. Pater—an attempt, as it would seem, to introduce Mr. Burne Jones's pictorial style into English prose. But what is nature with Mr. Burne Jones is affectation with Mr. Pater, though affectation of a very dainty and delicate sort. A view of the present state of the business of the House of Commons is encouraging in so far as it insists that honourable members are not so unruly and disorderly as they seem, but discouraging in so far as it holds out no expectation that they will ever be better. It besides scarcely evinces either that sense of the gravity of the situation or that readiness to support authority which might have been reasonably looked for. Mr. McCarthy's review of Dr. Hueffer's "Troubadours" and Mr. Blades's account of the Plantin Museum at Antwerp are excellent literary papers.

The leading paper in *Blackwood* is a sketch of Prince Bismarck by an anonymous countryman, very graphically conveying the desired impression of unscrupulous energy and indomitable will, raised above self-seeking by a fervent if somewhat narrow patriotism. Another of the best contributions to the number, an elegant and pathetic story, is due to a German pen. "Half-Way to Arcady" is more clever than pleasing. "John Caldgate" is a hash of Mr. Trollope's old literary materials, compounded, however, with no less cunning than of old.

Apart from an acute criticism of Mr. Mallock's pessimism, the strength of *Fraser* lies in its picture of phases of foreign life. "The Races of Asiatic Turkey" is chiefly statistical; but "Peasants and Proprietors in Tuscany" is a delightful sketch of the moral as well the economical good effects of the *mezzeria* or half-profit system of land tenure; and "Among the Burmese" depicts with equal vividness the national amusements of this interesting people and the mode of travel along their great water-highways. "Africa and the Africans" draws attention to the facts, often overlooked, that the descendants of slaves cannot be expected to be the best specimens of any people, and that African civilisation must grow up at home.

The *Nineteenth Century* begins with an indictment of some phases of English policy in India, by Miss Florence Nightingale. It is distinguished by the vehemence and occasional incoherence of Miss Nightingale's writings, but is, nevertheless, so thoroughly in harmony with the testimony of other witnesses of larger local experience as to challenge grave attention. The sum and substance is that, with the best intentions, we are committing serious mistakes from inattention to native peculiarities and too pedantic a bondage to the letter of the law. Mr. E. I. Wilson reads an equally severe lecture to the Liberal Opposition, drawing a parallel more close than gratifying between the mistakes which excluded it from power during and so long after the Peninsular War and some recent passages of its history. We regret, however, to find him accusing Englishmen of treason on no better authority than Napoleon's. Another important subject of controversy is ably treated by Mrs. Fawcett, who, in opposition to Mrs. Orr's theory of the ultimate tendency of female education to bring about the extinction of the human species, denies that culture tends in any degree to impair the affections and frustrate their ordinary consequences. Mrs. Fawcett's remarks appear conclusive as far as they go, but many material points in her opponent's case are left unnoticed. Mr. Mallock's "Familiar Colloquy on Recent Art" may also be classed among controversial papers, though its exact drift is not quite apparent. It would seem on the whole to be to recommend Catholicism as a panacea for the infirmities and aberrations of pictorial and other art; but most observers will have to borrow Mr. Mallock's eyes to perceive the surprising things which his interlocutors discover in the Grosvenor Gallery. Mr. Newton concludes his learned and interesting illustrations of Greek religion from the inscriptions; Mr. Keary contributes some suggestive thoughts on the probable cause of religious development among primitive races; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe records his recollections of the diplomatic transactions which accompanied the birth of the modern Hellenic kingdom; Mr. Rowsell sums up his administrative experience of Malta by strongly recommending the substitution of Maltese for Italian as the official language; and Mr. Grant Duff reviews Nassau Senior's conversations. It is to be hoped that he has ground for his light estimate of the danger of Holland from German aggression.

The *Fortnightly* has too many political articles indicating a *parti pris*. Fairness of course is not expected from the clever writer of "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield;" but it is amazing to find a serious politician like Mr. Laing beginning a paper on the Turkish Convention with the assertion that "the convention of the 4th of June is the most startling surprise ever recorded in history." We must suppose that Mr. Laing only reads the journals of his own way of thinking, or he would have had warning enough. Mr. Lefevre,

writing of Greece at the Congress, also holds a brief; and it is a satisfaction to turn to M. de Laveleye's impartial account of the recent defeat of the Conservative party in Belgium. His case is so strong that he can afford to do justice to his adversaries, and he makes it quite clear that, however distasteful religious issues at elections may be to tolerant people with a sincere respect for religion, no other issues are at present practical in Belgium. The country must be governed by the priesthood or otherwise; there is at present absolutely no other question before it. The best of the non-political papers are Mr. Trollope's pleasant record of his tour in Iceland and Mr. Hartshorne's specimens of Buddhist popular tradition. Many tales of world-wide fame have their counterparts here, as, for example, the Judgment of Solomon.

The article of most general interest in the *Contemporary Review* is Mr. R. S. Poole's excellent account of Cyprus, chiefly derived from the British Consular reports, and consequently less merely archaeological than might have been expected from the writer's eminence in that department of research. Professor Max Müller contributes a genial memoir of Julius Möhl, the late eminent Orientalist at Paris. Lunar volcanoes, parochial charities, early Christian creeds, and Scotchmen, secular and ecclesiastical, form the subjects of other papers.

Mr. Henry James's "Europeans," the *pièce de résistance* of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is full of refined humour, but suffers by being read in instalments. All the contents are good, and there are two especially interesting æsthetic papers, one on the forlorn condition of the American stage as contrasted with the German, the other on the steady development of a more exacting artistic conscience in decorative art. *Scribner's Monthly* is also remarkably good, and is especially remarkable for a spirited ballad by Bret Harte on Paul Jones's naval exploits in Scarborough Bay, and for a memoir of Bryant, beautifully illustrated with sketches of places interesting in connection with the poet. There are also a most observant essay on the peculiarities of some American birds in a state of nature; a lively and pretty description of Santa Cruz, in California; and the fullest description of the South African diamond-fields that we have as yet encountered.

Temple Bar is chiefly remarkable for a severe and rather ill-natured review of Miss Martineau's autobiography, and "Vice-Versâ," an extravaganza in the style of "Erewhon." The *Month* has an entertaining contemporary narrative of the migration of the inmates of a nunnery from Bruges to Winchester, under stress of politics, in the first French Revolution. *Tinsley, London Society, Belgravia, the Gentleman's Magazine*, and the *St. James's Magazine* are all fairly readable, with no features of special interest. The promises with which the *Magazine of Art* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) set out, both as regards illustrations and letterpress, are being most satisfactorily fulfilled.

We have received *Light, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Mirth, Science for All, Science Gossip, Charing-cross Magazine, Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Men of Mark, Our Native Land, Cassell's Family Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal of Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker, World of Fashion, Golden Childhood; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Christian Age, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine.*

THE QUARTERLIES.

Solid, perhaps heavy, are the contents of the July *Quarterly Review*. Its lightest article is not a very nice one—namely, that upon Madame du Deffand and the heartless society of the French "Encyclopédistes," whose private correspondence with each other mostly deserves to be forgotten. English Conservative political traditions are upheld in "The Duke of Wellington and the Aristocracy;" while in "The Block in the House of Commons," and "The Crown and the Army," we have some discussion of the more recent Parliamentary and Ministerial experiences. The great question of contemporary foreign policy is illustrated by articles on "Catherine of Russia" and "The People of Turkey." Many readers who care more for social and domestic interests will find, in "The Englishwoman at School," a stringent examination of the actual system of middle-class female education. The life of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Routh, the centenary President of Magdalen College, Oxford, is a subject that will be interesting to most men of that University who have reached half his age. There is also a good historical account of Lambeth Palace, worthy of attentive perusal.

In the *Church Quarterly*, as usual, we meet with several elaborate pieces of argument upon the polemics and politics of the Anglican system. "The Dogmatic Position of the Church of England," "Home Reunion," and "Lord Selborne and Mr. Parker" are dissertations of such a kind, which we leave to clerical readers. The biographical memoir of Bishop Selwyn, on the contrary, has much interest for the sake of an admirable man, even without the respect due to the cloth. A philosophical article "On Evolution" seems to claim serious and thoughtful attention. The comparison between "Dante and Goethe" does not appear to us very successfully made out. It would have been enough to say of those two great poets that the one was a man of the thirteenth century, the other of the eighteenth: the one, an austere and somewhat pedantic moralist; the other, an intellectual voluptuary, but liberal as the daylight; both of them consummate egotists, and thereby vastly inferior to Homer and Shakespeare. There is a paper, also, concerning missionary prospects in Madagascar, which we have not looked at; and some remarks on the Lambeth Palace Library and on Cathedral restorations, which should be interesting to scholars and persons of taste.

Transatlantic and Australian periodical literature comes to hand across the wide ocean and claims a word of recognition. The *North American Review* for July and August contains four or five political articles concerning the present state of affairs in the Union, one bearing the portentous title, "Failure of Universal Suffrage;" but Mr. Wendell Phillips, in "The Outlook," announces his resolve to defend that and other Republican institutions as firmly and strongly as ever. An "Evolutionist," with a gentle touch of ironical satire, proposes to advertise for a "New Religion," as he is by no means satisfied with that of the Comtist philosophers. The position of the Jews in America is discussed by Rabbi Gottheil. Our distinguished military commander, Sir Garnet Wolseley, contributes a serviceable account of the Indian Native Army. We next take up the *Melbourne Review* for April last. It has an article upon the "Crisis"—that is to say, the late dispute and deadlock in the Government of Victoria between Sir George Bowen and his Ministers and the House of Assembly. Mr. D. Macalister's account of the Australian Aborigines is a sad one, but should be read by all who feel an interest in that perishing race of men. The other papers mostly deal with such topics as have already been sufficiently examined by competent writers in Europe.

DOG-DAYS AND DOG-DAISIES.

It is eight o'clock, p.m.; and, therefore, it must be that time of this sweltering dog-day that is known as "the cool of the evening." But, as the thermometer is, even now, at 78 in the shade—which is two degrees above summer heat—the epithet "cool" is only relative, and may be taken as an euphemistic figure of speech that the heat is tolerable. Six or eight hours ago it was intolerable, for the thermometer then registered 92 in the shade and 145 in the sun—a heat that was almost "in-Calcuttable" after the preceding days of coolness. Great was the engendering of caloric; melting were the moments; sudorific were the cuticles; and the wearers of orthodox dark suits of clothes and chimney-pot hats felt that the tyranny of fashion had reached a pitch that was unendurable. Even the languid swell—made more languid and limp by the exhausting effects of the weather—would have furtively concealed a cabbage-leaf in the crown of his white hat, were it not that he feared a disagreeable *contretemps* when he next raised that hat in salutation. Pith hats and puggarees put in an appearance, and coats of the lightest hue and material were donned by the wise. Thirsty-looking dogs with lolling tongues were looked upon with suspicion, and given a wide berth when met; and, even when muzzled, in obedience to law, were objects of compassionate solicitude. Everyone felt—even if they had not realised it before—that they were passing through the season of the Dog-days.

Now, we know that every dog has its day—or, as Hamlet phrased it, "And dog will have his day"—but it seems strange that his day should be assigned to the hottest period of the Summer. It is, in fact, a libel on the canine race, and a gratuitous keeping up of an unwarrantable superstition. It ought to be assigned to the limbo of vulgar errors. In the scene in the Palace Yard, in Shakspeare's "King Henry the Eighth," where the people are crowding to see the christening of the Princess Elizabeth, one of the rabble is described as being such a sweltering fire-drake that "he should be a brazier by his face, for twenty of the dog-days now reign in 's nose!" This was half their number; for, as the dog-days begin on July 3 and end on Aug. 11, they comprise, with inclusive reckoning, a space of forty days. Yet the rising and setting of Canicula, the Dog-star, in coincidence with the sun—which by Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans was believed to regulate the term of the dog-days, and from its supposed influence for heat gave to them their familiar name—is now so much altered that the true Canicular days would not begin till late in August. Therefore, neither the Dog-star nor the dog has any connection with the dog-days, except in name and folk-lore; and we are not called upon, as were the ancient Romans, to sacrifice a little brown cur to Canicula in order to mitigate the burning influence of that star. Horace, as we may remember, invited his friend Tyndaris to his Sabine villa, where in the shade of the cool valley they could avoid the fierce heat of the Dog-star and drink their cups of harmless Lesbian wine. And, in lauding the cooling streams of the Bandusian fountain, he said that they were not affected even by the burning Dog-star.

I think of Horace, and Tyndaris, and the Bandusian fountain, after a classical lassitude fashion, as I lounge by the woodside, at eight o'clock, in the so-called "cool of the evening" of this most canicular of all the forty dog-days. Have they been "forty" frizzling "like one," I wonder! I am disposed—dogmatically, perhaps—to arrive at this conclusion; for it has been a day suggestive of sun-stroke. Out in the open fields the noonday tropical heat fiercely smote the sweltering haymakers, and compelled them to cease from work and to take a temporary rest under the nearest tree,

With coolest shades, till noontide's rage is spent,

as wrote the Rev. Phineas Fletcher, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. But now, though it is certainly "ot," and "otter than yesterday," as Mr. Perkyn Myddlewick says, yet the temperature is sensibly cooler, especially here by the side of the wood, with its dense umbrage and refreshing greenery. It is so green all around—the woods, the fields, and the corn—that we can at once perceive the appropriateness of the poet Spenser in attiring his "jolly Summer"

In a thin silken cassock, coloured green,
That was inclined all to be more light.

It is to be hoped, however, that a certain number of the clergy will not take a hint from this and adopt a cassock of this hue and style, as a suitable vestment for the dog-days; though it must be confessed that it would be both useful and ornamental, and that its wearer would, in more senses than one, be as cool as a cucumber.

It is pleasant to lie here on this dog-day evening in the shade of the wood, on the sweet green grass, close to the old disused limestone quarry, with its picturesque undulations thickly covered with profuse vegetation and gay wild-flowers. Here, for example, at my very elbow, is Rose Campion. What a pretty name for a village heroine! though, on second thoughts, there would be some confusion in the title, or else a pantomimic change to the opposite sex; for Rose Campion is generally known as Ragged Robin. But this variety of the garden lychuis possesses more popular names than the generality of wild-flowers—meadow campion, meadow pink, wild campion, march gilliflower, cuckoo flower, crow flower, gardener's eye, and also the gardener's delight. Ragged Robin, too, is also known under the alias of Wild William; and, when travelling abroad, he adopts the title of Knight's Cross in Italy and Maltese Cross in France. Many other wild-flowers are about me; but here is the dog-rose, the loveliest flower of all for the brightening of these dog-days. It is the same briar-rose that "fell in streamers green" in the Trossachs; but it is now garlanded with banks of bloom, like to those by which the fair Ophelia floated, as so wondrously depicted in Millais's picture. How lovely are the pure tints—the pale pink fading into a delicate flesh-colour, "like the hue on Beauty's cheek." There the blossoms hang in hundreds,

And the wild rose's arching spray
Flaunts to the breeze above your way.

Here and there, on the twining stems are the ruddy massy bunches called "cankers," even in Shakspeare's day; so that his "canker-flower" is the dog-rose, whether the pink or the white variety, known as the Yorkist rose. A little later in the season, when the dog-days are over, and their heat has exerted the ripening influence, we shall see the rich scarlet hips, which may be made into a conserve, or "cakes of roses" such as were in the apothecary's shop when Romeo paid his visit.

Here, too, in great abundance and luxuriance, are the dog-daisies, the fittest flowers of all—in name, at any rate—with which to grace and gladden the dog-days. Otherwise are they known as ox-eyed daisies, or as moon-daisies. Their large yellow central discs, circled with rays of pure white, make a bright show among the rich variety of grasses, out-topping many, and gathered in great clumps on the edges and coigns of vantage of the old limestone quarry. Being in London the other day, and, according to my custom, paying a visit to Covent-garden Market, to look at the beautiful fruit and flowers, I was pleased, though not surprised, to see there many hundreds of bundles of dog-daisies, some for sale, and others being intro-

duced into gorgeous bouquets of hot-house flowers by the deft fingers of the girls employed in that attractive branch of the trade. These wildings of nature bravely hold their own with their more costly cousins from the conservatory, and might have been taken, by the uninitiated, for genuine hot-house flowers. But a hot-house is suggestive rather of the dog-days than the dog-daisies.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The close of the Royal Italian Opera season has, as usual, been speedily followed by the series of attractive concerts with which Messrs. A. and S. Gatti have for several seasons filled up the musical interregnum which occurs in London at this period. The theatre has, as before, been converted into a vast concert-room, a carpeted platform covering the whole area, on a level with the stage, the orchestra being erected in the centre of the house. The decorations are in the same style of elegance and good taste as heretofore, and the musical arrangements are fully equal to those of any previous occasion. A splendid band of about eighty of our best instrumentalists has been assembled, with Mr. A. Burnett as leading violinist; and the performances are conducted, with his well-known skilled experience, by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who is occasionally relieved by Mr. Alfred Cellier—a very efficient substitute. Prominent specialties of the opening night were the admirable renderings of the overtures to "Oberon" and "Guillaume Tell" and the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin;" among the other orchestral pieces having been an effective arrangement, by Mr. G. Jacobi, of subjects from Mr. Sullivan's comic opera, "The Sorcerer," in which, as in the march from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba," the effects were powerfully reinforced by the co-operation of the band of the Coldstream Guards.

At Saturday's concert Mdlle. Alma Verдини made her first appearance in England, with great and deserved success. Her first aria, "Ah! fors' è lui" (from "La Traviata") displayed a soprano voice of fresh and agreeable quality, and capable both of sympathetic expression and brilliant execution. The impression produced was so strong that the singer was twice recalled after her performance. In her other aria, Venzano's valse-aria, "Ah! che assorta," Mdlle. Verдини was equally successful. Other effective vocal performances were contributed by Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd (who was encored in each of his three songs), and Mr. Maybrick. Miss Josephine Lawrence played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor with much brilliancy and power; and Mr. H. Reynolds's skill on the cornet was displayed in a transcription of Schubert's "Serenade."

On Monday Beethoven's first symphony (in C) was performed, being an instalment of eight of the nine symphonies given in regular order. Mdlle. Verдини reappeared with a repetition of the success obtained by her on Saturday. Vocal pieces were also rendered with great effect by Mesdames Rose Hersee and Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. Frederici. Wednesday was a classical night, and included the engagement of Madame Patey and Mr. Barton McGuckin, and for yesterday (Friday) a ballad night was announced.

The arrangements being completed for the restoration of the Triennial Musical Festivals at Worcester, the issue of the tickets began on Aug. 1. The festival will take place in the week commencing Sept. 9. The oratorios will be sung in the cathedral as before, but will be preceded by a short service of prayer, prescribed by the Bishop of the diocese. There will be two grand church services—at the opening and at the close of the festival. These are to be free to the public. At the opening service Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" will be performed, and the Bishop of Worcester will preach a sermon. At the closing service a new "Magnificat" and "Nunc dimittis," by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, and a new anthem by Dr. Stainer (all specially written for this festival), will be given. The order of the oratorios will be as follows:—Tuesday evening, part of Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's Requiem, and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise;" Wednesday morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" Thursday morning, "Hezekiah," a new oratorio by Dr. Armes, Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear my prayer," and Spohr's "Last Judgment;" Friday morning, Handel's "Messiah." Two secular concerts will be given at the College Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The Corporations of Hereford and Gloucester will join the Worcester Corporation at the opening service.

THEATRES.

Certain houses may be said to have reopened on Saturday, and on Monday more than one competed for literary criticism.

A new piece has been produced at the Park Theatre, called "A Treaty of Peace." The reference of this occasional drama (in three acts) to the Convention in 1856 is unmistakable, and the plot of it supplies several groups of characters, who are roused to action by the previous declaration of war. Among them are, of course, the inevitable newspaper correspondent and the Russian spy. The dialogue is not without merit, and the acting throughout is more than respectable.

Another new piece dates from the Aquarium, a four-act drama by Mr. Such Granville, entitled "That's Why She Loved Him." The answer is, "Because he was true." The reply is, perhaps, a longer time in coming than might have been expected; but then the author had to prove the fact by a course of action which implies an interval of time. Mr. Granville is not a strong man, and there are many things in this action which might have been better exhibited; nevertheless, the audience, on the whole, expressed their satisfaction. The principal actor in the imbroiglio is an old eccentric Frenchman named Zach, represented by Mr. Granville himself, who enters, disguised, the house of an English Baronet who had eloped with his wife, and contrives to exercise a malicious influence on his conduct. In pursuing his revenge he brings, unconsciously, his own daughter into trouble and almost to dishonour. But in the last act he is enabled to make reparation—a circumstance probably that reconciled the audience to the subject, which, altogether, was not of the most agreeable kind.

On the 1st inst. a suggestive event took place at the Queen's. Mr. Hayes, who has laboured with so much spirit in behalf of the St. James's Theatre, made his appeal to the public by a remarkable performance of the three following operas—"The Little Duke" of MM. Meilhac, Halévy, and Lecocq; Diddin's "Waterman," with Sims Reeves in the part of the nautical hero, Tom Tug; and "The Rose of Auvergne." Such success attended the representation as sufficiently shows the public esteem entertained for this gentleman's courageous efforts to restore an important theatre to a state of efficiency.

A similar episode has to be recorded in favour of the management of the Royalty by Miss Fowler, whose season was brought to a close on Saturday week. On the Tuesday following the stage was furnished for a ball to the friends of the lady who has realised for us the person of Nell Gwynne on the London boards. A large party of professionals did honour to the occasion.

On Monday Mdlle. Beatrice began her long-announced engagement at the Olympic, together with her most efficient company, which has achieved so high a reputation in the provinces. Mdlle. Beatrice is the proprietress of a considerable number of Parisian pieces, which have experienced extraordinary prosperity in nearly all our country theatres. The one selected for Monday is entitled "The Woman of the People," translated by Mr. Benjamin Webster, junior, from the French of MM. Denney and Mallian. It is produced here with the music originally written by M. Pilati for the piece as first produced at the Porte St. Martin, and the mise-en-scène employed at that theatre is adopted at the present. This is a great advantage; otherwise, the drama, good as it is, labours under the misfortune of having been appropriated by Mr. Boucicault, who used up the first three acts in "Janet Pride." The incident, therefore, of the babe being confided to the Infant Hospital, and afterwards abducted therefrom by one Signor Appiani (Mr. James Carter-Edwards), was familiar enough. The next two acts are interesting in themselves, as showing the difficulties of the mother's position, who is accused of madness, but who ultimately proves her sanity, and recovers the possession of her child. Mdlle. Beatrice, as the distressed mother, acted with her usual power, and was admirably well supported by her very excellent company. The construction of the piece is faulty, inasmuch as in more than one instance it is arbitrary and artificial, and the general tone of the style is ultra-declamatory, rendering the dialogue in parts excessively verbose. But there are numerous points which are well made; and the speeches, some of them rather long, were so skilfully delivered that they told admirably, notwithstanding their occasional intricacy. The production and exhibition of the Baby, in the last act, was received with shouts of applause from the gallery and other parts of the house. The curtain fell to unanimous applause; nor can we doubt that a great success was achieved.

At the Lyceum Miss Bateman appeared, according to announcement, in the rôle of Mary Warner. The drama is so well known that no special description is needed. The great scenes lost none of their force in the acting, and the heroine won, as usual, the sympathies of an excited audience. Miss Bateman, in the maturity of her powers, is able to exhibit her indisputable genius in every phase of its manifestation. Such an actress is sure to achieve a new triumph with every fresh appearance. She should, however, do justice to herself by appearing in a new part.

The Gaiety reopened on Monday in a state of redecoration which will reward inspection, and caused some surprise by its completeness and beauty. The repainting, regilding, and ornamentation generally have been carried out by Mr. Edward Bell, under the direction and personal superintendence of Mr. C. J. Phipps, members of the Institute of Architects. A new drop-scene, painted by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, is not the least of the present attractions. An experiment in electric illumination was made in front of the theatre, ultimately intended for the inside also, which will probably be imitated elsewhere. The performances consisted of "The Grass-hopper" and "Little Doctor Faust," and were well received.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Mazurka," "Barcarole," and "Capriccio," are three pianoforte pieces (op. 34) by Ignaz Brüll, who will be remembered by his opera, "The Golden Cross" (produced here by Mr. Carl Rosa), and also by his skill as a pianist manifested at the Monday Popular Concerts and the Crystal Palace. The pieces now referred to are very characteristic in style, with a pervading vein of pleasing melody, and some brilliant passage-writing. They will be found serviceable for teaching purposes. The publishers are Messrs. Chappell and Co., from whom, also, we have a pleasing song, "Without thee" ("Ohne dich"), by the same composer; a duet, "The Birthday of the Flowers," and a song, "Birds of Passage;" two very flowing and melodious pieces, both by Henry Smart, who knows so well how to write effectively for voices without overtaxing moderate powers. Other attractive vocal compositions issued by Messrs. Chappell are:—"Two little lives," No. 6 of "Songs from Hans Andersen," by J. L. Molloy, who has well caught the expressive simplicity of the poet; and "This bonny lass o' mine" and "O'er the dancing sea," two songs by J. L. Roeckel, in each of which there is much character.

Some pianoforte music lately issued by Messrs. Chappell also claims notice. "Six Bagatelles," by Edmund Rogers, are pieces written in an easy and simple style, calculated to interest juvenile students. Each has a distinctive title—No. 1, "Cloudlets;" No. 2, "Twilight Dreams;" No. 3, "Slow March;" No. 4, "Cymbeline;" No. 5, "L'Invitation pour la Valse;" and, No. 6, "Autumn Winds." "Romancesque" and "Cradle-Song," both by Cotsford Dick, are well contrasted in the antique formalism of the one and the gentle simplicity of the other. "Golden Dreams" is an effective and brilliant "Valse de Salon," by R. F. Harvey; and "Three Aquarelles," by G. I. Van Eyken, are pleasing bagatelles, respectively entitled "Humoresque," "Melody," and "Impromptu." "Rosalind, Romance," by J. F. Barnett, is a very graceful elaboration of a pleasing cantabile theme, which is embellished with a variety of surrounding passages, à la Thalberg. The piece is a good study for crossing the hands.

A goodly collection of bright dance music also comes from Messrs. Chappell, all by that well-known provider of such pieces, M. Charles D'Albert. His quadrilles "Sweethearts' Lancers," on new and old popular airs; his "Engaged" and "Distant Shore" waltzes, "Cleopatra" and "Love-Letter Galop," and "Love-Letter Polka," will be found spirited accompaniments to the several dances indicated.

Bal Masqué, Sept Airs de Ballet par S. Jadassohn, Op. 26 (Enoch and Sons). This is a series of charming pianoforte pieces in various dance rhythms, each impressed with a distinct character, and all full of grace and melodic beauty, reminding us much, although without plagiarism, of the poetical music of Chopin.

"Biblioteca del Pianista" (Ricordi). The new number of this cheap series comprises the six first books of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte," which are here presented at the price of eightpence. The work is clearly engraved and well printed, and is edited by M. Edwart, who has supplied some judicious fingering.

"Our Lads in Blue" (Duff and Stewart) is a patriotic song, dedicated to the First Lord of the Admiralty. The words, by Byron Webber, are written in eloquent advocacy of the importance of maintaining British supremacy at sea, and the policy of training the juvenile ragged class as sailors. The music, by Hamilton Clarke, is well adapted to the purpose of the text, being bold and vigorous in rhythm, and in the true style of the nautical ballad.

Mr. W. H. Brittan, file and steel manufacturer, of Sheffield, was on Tuesday elected Master Cutler. The Cutlers' Feast is fixed for Sept. 5.



PARIS EXHIBITION: THE ALGERINE PAVILION, TROCADÉRO PARK.



PARIS EXHIBITION: TAZZA, BY MESSRS. ELKINGTON AND CO.: A POMPEIAN LADY AT HER TOILETTE.

ART IN PARIS.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—EIGHTH ARTICLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

The art-outcome of the remaining nationalities, as displayed on the walls of the Paris Exhibition, must be touched on as lightly and briefly as possible, seeing that this is our concluding article. Germany, Belgium, Holland, and in these latter days Spain, occupy nearly as prominent a place in the æsthetic eye as France herself; but the English public has been kept fairly well informed of the art-doings of these countries by means of the various Continental exhibitions annually held in London. It is otherwise with the outlying States, and that for the obvious reason that, whatever may have been their quondam achievements, barrenness has for the time being overtaken them.

Portugal, for example, does little more than rise to the level of a provincial art-school in England or France; and yet at the close of the fifteenth and during the first half of the sixteenth centuries it was in many fields of activity one of the most enterprising countries in Europe. Seventeen pictures in all, with a couple of chalk drawings and seven pieces of sculpture displayed in the apartment shared by the Greeks, are all that the Portuguese have to show of art, and these have not even the honour of a place in the Official Catalogue. Among them are three well-painted portraits, a rough and rather heavy landscape showing a girl knee-deep in a river washing, with a wood beyond; and another, two children pulling wild flowers in a green meadow. In genre subjects, there is a girl standing scratching her head in sad puzzlement at having let fall and broken her pitcher. Another picture shows a very spirited dancing-scene; and a third, which is on a large scale, introduces the visitor to a lady teaching scripture to an old woman in whose lap lies a distaff. The most ambitious picture in the meagre collection is that which shows an Indian and a monk contemplating the dead body of a dark-haired lady lying in a desert. We have no means whatever of giving the names of any of the artists.

Greece, which occupies the principal portion of this room, shows about forty pictures, mainly of the simple, domestic kind, interspersed with pretty landscapes and portraits, and painted for the most part in a smooth, conscientious way.

Pericles Pantazis—who, by-the-way, paints sands and sea in the manner of Whistler and Moore—is the chief contributor. Ralli shows a good Oriental interior with a female figure, and N. Lytras five Eastern boys playing and singing, with drum and whistle, before a door in which a pleased mother and baby are seen. The sculptures are equal in number to the pictures, and of these D. Kossos is the author of more than half. They are chiefly portraits, and among them are those of Otho I. and his Queen Amelia, George I., the Marquis de Saint-Hilaire, and Lord Byron. With the exception of G. Vroutos, who sends, among others, ideal busts of Achilles, Paris, Aurora, and Night, there is little in this section to remind one that Greece possesses the most beautiful mythology and the noblest history in the world.

Switzerland, which contributes in paintings, enamels, and stained-glass designs about a hundred and fifty works, does very little in sculpture. L. Wethli, of Zurich, sends four portrait busts, and F. Landry contributes a case of bronze medallions which are well worth examination. Miss F. Olivary has several very clever portraits in enamel, and C. Wehrli reproduces on glass various favourite subjects after Kaulbach, Guido Reni, Raphael, and other masters. Among the landscapes will be found several attractive pictures, not the least important of which are a couple by A. Stengelin, one representing Ruysdael's road in the neighbourhood of Leyden and the other some cows feeding on the bank of a lazy, tree-bordered river, with trees also in the distance. E. Stückelberg sends a picture suffused with the glow of evening, while a girl is having her fortune told by a stile on the side of a hill. Two, however, of the most popular and highly esteemed Swiss landscapists are absent—viz., M. Diday, of Geneva, and his famous pupil, Calame. A. Schoeck, another pupil of note, scarcely makes up for their absence by his solitary contribution of a setting sun on the island-studded coast of Norway; and although A. Baudit, also a pupil of Diday's, has sent three landscapes, they are all French in subject, and such as are to be found in the department of Landes, within easy range of his home in Bordeaux. F. Zimmermann, a pupil of Calame's, shows a greater love of country and finds quite material enough in the High Alps for the exercise of his pencil; and L. Jacottet is to be congratulated on the same score. He sends a charming view of the waterfall of Reichen-

bach and one of the Château of Chillon. P. Koller is represented by a splendid group of cattle in the High Alps, with a storm lowering in the distance. Lugardon, another artist who finds work enough for his pencil at home, shows this very conclusively by his view of a lake and snowy Alps in the canton of Berne. A splendidly-painted sea-beach, with level dunes and scant herbage, and cottages in mid-distance, all under a fine evening effect, is perhaps the best of the three pictures contributed by A. Potter. Deserving of praise, also, are the landscapes of A. Baudit, J. F. Farjon, and G. Loppe, the famous glacier painter. Of subject-pictures there are several deserving notice, F. Burnand's "Village Oven," showing a lusty housewife, in white apron, bearing away a great basketful of bread, while the little ones have their arms full, too, of the great loaves, being one of the most pleasingly realistic works in the section. The details, also, are all well considered. The village merry-making of E. Castres, which we see going on under the trees, is also capitally treated. E. and J. Girardet, G. Bosshardt, S. Durand, F. Zuber-Bühler ("Birth of Venus"), and L. P. Robert (zephyrs of the evening floating through a glade), are all men who do honour to their country. We could scarcely imagine so large a display of Swiss art as we have here without the representation of some one or other of those grand victories which have made Switzerland famous, and on looking round we are not disappointed. The Battle of Sempach, with the heroic Swiss grasping the spears of the foe and guiding them to his own heart, that he might make an opening for his countrymen and thus turn the stubborn fortunes of the day, is depicted by C. Grob with great spirit and much archaeological knowledge, albeit there is a touch of German dryness in his method which we don't altogether like. From another point of view, however, this may be regarded as more appropriate to the subject than if the painter had used a juicier and more generous brush. Altogether, Switzerland takes a decidedly forward place among the smaller States.

Russia, although geographically and politically one of the Great Powers, must, nevertheless, artistically be classed with the smaller States. Some six or eight years ago she closed the art-school at Warsaw, and told the students, if they wished to study art, they must come to St. Petersburg. Students, whether Polish or Russian, did not find at St. Petersburg what

they wanted; and accordingly they went to Paris, where they did. Of the training acquired there they have made most admirable use, and in sundry well-known instances have produced works of the very highest class. Such is H. H. Siemiradski's "Living Torches of Nero," a work that may well take its place alongside those of Hanns Makart and the other successful coverers of large canvasses of the grand bravura type. The bloated tyrant lolls on his negro-borne couch in front of his palace, surrounded by his Court, and contemplates quietly several Christian martyrs being tied up in combustible materials and hoisted to the top of garlanded poles, where fire is applied to the inflammable stuff with which they are bound, and they thus become living torches, "the living torches of Nero." The splendour of the women on the left, the gorgeousness of the Court, and the imperial magnificence of the palace, all help to emphasise the sorry spectacle and fix indelibly on the mind the tortures of the early martyrs. A subject of a more pleasing nature is that in which the same artist exhibits a fair lady of stately presence, attired in pale yellow drapery, being assisted down the steps of a sea-wall on to a magnificent barge, and a third is that in which a young girl of great beauty is being unrobed by two men in presence of a Roman magnate. These three pictures are by far the most important in the Russian section. Apart from these, and the Western training which they suggest, the native genius of Russia, like that of other Northern countries, delights in depicting forest scenery, landscapes mantled in snow, or in genre subjects of the more homely type.

Among the more successful landscapes we would note A. J. Kouindji's square of cottages on a rising ground overlooking a river, all under a fine effect of moonlight. Two tall poplars lend impressiveness to the scene. Excellent, also, is the hayfield, with lots of girls busy gathering the harvest, a weedy river in the foreground, which is bathed in sunshine, while a summer shower falls on the distant country beyond the clump of wood which is seen in the middle distance. The author of this lovely landscape is W. D. Orlovski. The "Winter Forest," whose trees are foliaged with snow instead of leaves, beneath which is seen a block of pale green ice lately cut from the frozen pool on which it rests, is by A. J. Mechtcherski, and might be acknowledged with pride by G. Loppé, of Geneva, who has made ice-forms his special study. The "Ice Palace," by V. J. Jacobi, with the people bowing ironically to the old King and Queen, who sit shivering on their ice throne, is also clever, but the humour has a painful touch in it. The forest pictures of J. J. Schihckine are all carefully studied. We would commend, also, the works of A. von Becker, Bochmann, C. T. Huhn, A. Liljelund, B. G. Peroff, and W. G. Makovski, most of whom are disciples of the Düsseldorf school. Among the more important figure-subjects are the procession of the Prophet and the Bulgarian Martyrs, both by Makovski and full of rich, dark, harmonious colour. C. A. Savitzki's navvies hard at work making a new railway line has grey for its prevailing key, and is certainly one of the fine pictures in the Russian section. Kramskoi, on the other hand, in his picture of nymphs on "a Night in May" rejoices in the golden suggestiveness of Poole and Woolmer, while Pelevine in "Tsar Jean le Terrible" visiting the cell of Nicolas Salos, reproduces, not unsuccessfully, the luminous and no less suggestive darkness of Rembrandt. In pleasing contrast to this is the bright, sunny picture by Koehler of a little girl under a tree being guarded by a large dog. The chief painter of marine subjects is J. C. Aivazovski, and his Tempest in the North Sea—though the waves are painted more flimsily than with us—looks wonderfully like nature. We see a laden boat in the foreground, and others leaving a foundering ship in the middle distance. Mighty rocks loom up mistily on the left; and the whole scene, in spite of its light handling, is marvellously impressive.

Besides one hundred and forty-four pictures in oil, there are a dozen good water colours, and Alexieff may be accepted as representative of the medallionists, and Autokolski and Runeberg of the sculptors proper. Altogether, there is a considerable amount of vitality in the Russian section, and the receptivity of the artists is remarkable. From Düsseldorf to Paris, and from Paris to Rome, they wander at will, but never leave an art-centre without assimilating fairly whatever it has to impart.

Spain, unlike Russia, has a grand art-history of her own; but her genius has long lain fallow, and until the other day she had scarcely a painter of European importance to whom she could point. Including sculpture, painting, engraving, and architecture, the Spanish section numbers about two hundred works. By far the largest and most imposing canvas is that which represents Doña Juana da Locas, with her attendants, standing on a hillside, by the coffin of her husband, while the priest reads the service. The wind blows back the flames of the candles, and the scene is altogether striking. Another impressive picture is that by Ramirez, representing an old man, in presence of keenly-observant spectators, revealing something to them by writing on the floor. The name is not given in the catalogue, and several of the principal contributors are not even mentioned. Fortuny, for example, has nearly thirty pictures in the present exhibition, varying in size from a few inches square to canvases three or four feet long, is altogether ignored in the catalogue, and yet this man was the leader of the great art-revival which has once more brought Spain to the front. Escosura is represented by only one picture, that of Philip the Second at Hampton Court; but several men of note are not represented at all. With the exception of the men we have mentioned, the others call for no special remark.

Concerning Germany, Belgium, and Holland we will not pretend to speak. All these are amply represented, and the English public are familiar with the various masters and their methods. It had, it must at the same time be confessed, been our intention to review the art-products of these countries at some length, seeing how closely affiliated in many cases their practice is to that of England; but these articles have already run to too great a length, and we must be satisfied with thus leaving our readers on ground familiar and well known.

Of France, which has been the cause of this great exhibition, it seems very ungracious not to speak more in detail; but our general impression of the appearance she makes in the competition, and of the place she holds among the nations, was pretty freely expressed in our first article. We can only repeat that whatever is specially fine in the art-practice of any country is due, either directly or indirectly, to French influence. All methods and styles, all classes of subjects, find their most masterly exponents in France. Across the whole breadth of Europe, and over the wide Atlantic from the great Western Continent, come the pilgrim students; for they know that France is par excellence the home of refinement and taste, and Paris the Art-School of the world.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith has bought an estate known as Kedington Leys, in the parishes of Kedington, Barnardiston, and Hundon, Suffolk. The estate comprises 246 acres, together with the mansion of Kelton Hall. The purchase money amounted to £11,600. Mr. Smith is now a considerable landowner in Suffolk.

NOVELS.

All the many qualities which have made its author popular are displayed without stint in the three volumes entitled *Cruel London*, by Joseph Hutton (Chapman and Hall), a novel full of striking situations and of dramatic, not to say melodramatic, incidents. The characters are numerous; but, numerous as they are, they are handled with distinctness and in a manner which sufficiently preserves their individuality. The tale that is told is far from a pleasant one, and the scenes to which the reader is introduced are frequently, if not generally, of a dark and painful kind; but there is the relief which is afforded by the fitting of good spirits across the stage and by occasional gleams of bright, poetic fancy. The title, contrary to one's ordinary experience of titles, is significant of the author's theme and scope. London, with its riches and its poverty, with its gaiety and its wretchedness, with its commercial and its social scheming and dishonesty, with its wickedness, whether covered or not with a veneer of respectability, with its rogues and their victims cheek by jowl, with its illustrations of the human anvil incessantly beaten upon by the human hammer, with its spectacle of wheel so involved within wheel that the good cannot extricate itself from the evil, and with its cruelly hard treatment of the unfortunate and of the heedless, is the author's main subject; and, by way of contrast, by way of light to relieve the general darkness, there are little idyllic pictures of rural innocence, simplicity, and honesty. Nothing new, someone may say, in all this. But it may be urged, on the other hand, that the subject is inexhaustible, and that it admits of treatment in a variety of styles, whereof we have a notable specimen in the novel under consideration. The author lets it be known that he has dramatised his story as a "stage play;" and it is likely to have been improved by the process, which would, of course, necessitate compression, condensation, and an excision of many details and episodic matters which produce an impression of diffuseness, break the continuity, impair the interest, retard and diminish the climax and the catastrophe. There is almost an embarrassment of heroes and heroines, so that the hero and heroine, properly so called, are frequently submerged and disappear from view and, to a considerable extent, from remembrance. So far as the true hero and heroine are concerned, the plot is, briefly, as follows:—A Lincolnshire squire, a hard but a just man, of large property, leaves a will, whereby he bequeaths to the niece he loved a black box containing, apparently, nothing but a few withered flowers, and to one of his farm-labourers, a young man to whom he has not behaved well and whom he believes that his niece is as good as engaged to marry, the whole, apparently, of his real and personal estate, save so much as will be required for the payment of certain legacies. The heretofore farm-labourer, having become a man of great wealth, determines to carry out the idea he had already formed of cutting himself adrift from the trammels of rustic life and of going to seek freedom and adventure in London. He leaves the niece, who loves him dearly, and whom he on his side is inclined to love, and launches himself upon the tide of dissipation in the metropolis, where he finds all manner of affable persons, "affable hawks," in fact, not only ready but anxious to educate him into a man of fashion and gentility. He is so apt a pupil that he soon arrives at the brink of ruin, from which he is rescued by the handsome, generous, deserted niece of his posthumous benefactor. Hence the peg upon which the author hangs those graphic descriptions which justify the title of his novel. The heretofore farm-labourer, after his marvellous rescue, behaves in the strangest possible manner; but, if he did not, the second and third volumes would halt for it, and the reader would miss some thrilling scenes on the other side of the Atlantic and in London. Whether the true hero and heroine come together again in the orthodox fashion and marry themselves, as the French have it, or whether a cruel destiny and a "cruel London" forbid the banns, shall not be divulged in this notice. It would be unfair, however, to conclude without informing readers in general that there is in the course of the novel an unhappy marriage, which is dissolved in a very tragic manner; and that toxicologists, murderers, and circles in which the possibility of making away with others or being oneself made away with by foul means which leave no trace is a favourite topic of discussion or of contemplation, will find in the story a singular case of that desideratum—a poison which leaves "no sign for Coroner's inquests." But the murder is nothing of the vulgar sort; it is merely a piece of poetical justice: an excellent man, with the best of motives, poisons a villain, whom he was prevented by circumstances over which he had no control from fighting in a duel or shooting in a quarrel; either of which more honourable courses he would personally have preferred "to the cowardly secrecy of Fabian Pasha's artful aid."

A high degree of that properly dramatic talent which is exerted in conceiving lifelike individual characters, in grouping them and playing them off against each other, and in managing the incidents that are combined to work out a plot, has been employed in *Dangerfield* (three volumes, Tinsley Brothers), by Mr. H. Baden Pritchard. The author had before written two pleasant little books of tourist description, "Tramps in the Tyrol" and "Beauty Spots of the Continent;" but this is his first appearance as a novelist. He takes here the line of serious domestic comedy, if we may call it so, in a story of everyday home life, which is treated, generally, with an agreeable lightness of tone, but the moral issues of which are forcibly presented, though without a word of preaching. The crisis of the plot bears some resemblance to that of Mr. Tom Taylor's popular comedy, "Still Waters Run Deep," but is nevertheless quite of original invention; while either Shirley Brooks or Mortimer Collins may be recalled to the reader's mind by the skilful free-hand drawing of the less momentous parts, and by the graceful liveliness of feeling and expression. The action is divided between the innocent Bohemian society of a few artists, actors, and others connected with the Comus Theatre in the Strand, with a club of their patrons and acquaintance in Covent Garden; and the seaside villa of a mercantile marine captain's family near the port of Southpool, with a few aristocratic and fashionable outsiders in town and country. Captain Whyte-Dangerfield, whose name is chosen—we think not wisely—for the title of the story, is a mese accomplished scoundrel, of the type which has become exceedingly familiar to novel readers in the past ten or twenty years—an elegant swindler, liar, and heartless profligate, though reputed bold and clever enough to do what he likes in this foolish world of feeble and fallible mortals. He is finally defeated and disgraced, of course; but the reader will not care much about him, for the true hero is already recognised in Tom Heatherly, an honest, affectionate, single-hearted young fellow, with a charming girlish wife, and with her intimate friend, Bertha Marigold, a high-spirited young lady from Westcombe Lodge, the aforesaid maritime residence of Captain and Mrs. Hardy. The humble position of Tom Heatherly, at the outset of his London life—namely, that of a stage carpenter who occasionally does a job of scene-painting, and whose talent as an artist comes out in that way, gives a deeper interest to the affairs of his modest little household, and to his steps of social

advancement. We might take some exception to the questionable behaviour and consequent embarrassment of Mrs. Hardy; but in other respects the story is good and wholesome, and may be recommended as one of the most engaging we have lately perused.

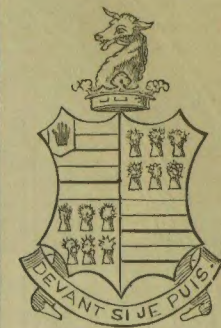
OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT CHELSEA.

Albert Edward George Henry, Viscount Chelsea, who died on the 2nd inst., was the eldest son and heir-apparent of George Henry, Earl Cadogan, Under-Secretary for War, by Lady Beatrix Jane, his wife, fourth daughter of William, second Earl of Craven. He was born Dec. 29, 1866, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales stood sponsor at his baptism. His next brother, Henry Arthur, born June 13, 1868, is now heir-apparent to Earl Cadogan, and bears the courtesy title of Viscount Chelsea.

SIR STAPLETON MAINWARING, BART.

Sir Stapleton Thomas Mainwaring, of Over Peover, Cheshire, died on the 4th inst., at the age of forty-one. The eldest son of the late Sir Harry Mainwaring of Peover Hall, by his marriage with Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas William Tatton, of Withenshaw, in the County Palatine of Cheshire, he was born in January, 1837, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1875. He was a magistrate for Cheshire. He married, in 1867, Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Michael Kinnean, of Athenry, in the county of Galway; but was left a widower in 1871. The baronetcy passes to his next brother, Mr. Philip Tatton Mainwaring, who now becomes fourth Baronet. He was born in 1838, and married, in 1875, Emily, daughter of the late Rev. George Pitt, of Crickett Court, Somersetshire.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR M. GALWEY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Galwey, K.C.B., of Osborne House, Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, died in London on the 22nd ult. He was born Oct. 1, 1818, the son of James Edward Galwey, Esq., of Nadrid, in the county of Cork, by Marcella, his wife, daughter of Christopher McEvoy, Esq., of Wimbledon, and was nephew of the late Admiral Edward Galwey, of Lota, Cork. Sir Michael entered the military service of the Honourable East India Company, and was for some time Colonel Commandant 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. He served in Burmah in 1852-3, on the Persian Expedition in 1857 and the mutiny in Bengal from 1857 to 1859, and was at many important battles and other affairs, including Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow. He also took part in the campaign in Oude in 1858, and for his services in India had received a medal and two clasps. Sir Michael was made a K.C.B. in 1877, and recently obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He married, March 25, 1845, Anna Maria, daughter of Joseph Cuthbert Ross, Esq., by Anne Wootton, his wife, and sister of Madame la Marquise de Ribeyre de Villemont, and leaves issue.

ADMIRAL GARDNER.

Rear-Admiral Alan Henry Gardner, C.B., who died on the 30th ult. at Percy Villas, Kensington, aged sixty, was the second son of General the Hon. William Henry Gardner, by Eliza Lydia, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General William Fyers, and was thus grandson of the great Admiral Lord Gardner. He was born in August, 1817; entered the Royal Navy in 1832, and served for a time on the Mediterranean station. He obtained promotion to Commander for services against pirates in the Eastern seas in 1848; and during the Crimean War he was engaged in the Baltic as Captain of H.M.S. Driver. Rear-Admiral Gardner attained that rank in 1874. He married, in 1860, Amy Sophia, daughter of the late John Payne Elwes, Esq., of Stoke College, Essex.

THE BISHOP OF ARDAGH.

The Most Rev. George Conroy, D.D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, and Apostolic Delegate for the Sovereign Pontiff to the Catholic Church in Canada, whose death in Canada is just announced, was a very distinguished member of the Catholic Episcopacy in Ireland. Educated in one of the classical schools of the diocese of Armagh, he went to Rome to finish his studies in the College of the Propaganda. His collegiate course was of considerable brilliancy, and he eventually gained the distinction of Doctor of Theology. Ordained to the priesthood, he returned to Ireland, became associated with the missionary College of All Hallows, Drumcondra, and was selected by Cardinal Cullen to act as his private secretary, and so continued until 1871, when he succeeded Dr. McCabe as Bishop of Ardagh. Dr. Conroy was a ripe and accomplished scholar, and as a prelate was universally esteemed and respected. His literary abilities were of no mean order, and, in conjunction with Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, he was the main support of the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record."

MR. SMYTH, OF GAYBROOK.

Robert Smyth, Esq., of Gaybrook, in the county of Westmeath, J.P., one of the chief landed proprietors of that county, whose death is just announced, was formerly Captain in the Army, and served as High Sheriff of Westmeath in 1831, and for the county of Antrim in 1852. He was born July 20, 1801, the second son of Ralph Smyth, Esq., of Gaybrook, by Hannah Maria, his second wife, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, Bart., and succeeded to the family estates at the death of his brother, in 1827. He married, May 20, 1830, Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Alexander, D.D., Bishop of Meath, and leaves three sons and three daughters. The family of Smyth of Gaybrook, as well as that of Smythe of Barabilla, descends from William Smyth, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, who married Mary, sister of Sir John Povey, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

MR. COWAN.

John Cowan, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh as Lord Cowan, died at Elm Bank, near that city, on the 1st inst. Called to the Scottish Bar, he was appointed Sheriff of Kincardineshire in 1848 and Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1851. The same year he succeeded to the high judicial office of Senator of the College of Justice, adopting the titular designation of Lord Cowan. He retired from the Bench a few years since, and at the period of his decease had attained the age of seventy-nine.

The deaths have also been announced of—

George Gott Nelson, Esq., Captain and Brevet Major, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on June 28, at Ferozepore.

James Sutcliffe, Esq., Director-General of Public Instruction for Bengal, on the 29th ult., aged fifty-one.

General William Knox Babington, late H.M. 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on the 31st ult.

The Rev. Alfred Tatham, M.A., Minor Canon of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, on the 1st inst., aged sixty-five.

Canon Knight, on the 6th inst., in his eighty-ninth year. He had been fifty-nine years Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.

The Rev. John Tournay Parsons, Vicar of Much Dewchurch, near Hereford, on the 23rd ult., at his Vicarage, aged fifty-two.

The Rev. Canon Gribble, F.R.A.S., Chaplain to H.M. Embassy, Constantinople, and Canon of Gibraltar, on the 25th ult., off Malta, on his return home, aged seventy-one.

Joseph Triggs Schomberg, Esq., Q.C., Beucher of Lincoln's Inn, and Recorder of Aldborough, Suffolk, on the 28th ult., at Seend, Wilts, aged seventy-two.

Captain Richard Henry Hare, G.C.C., late 13th Light Infantry, on June 22, at Elmina, Gold Coast, Africa. He was only son of the Hon. Henry Hare, youngest brother of William second Earl of Listowel, K.P., father of the present Earl.

Sergeant Samuel McGaw, V.C., of the Black Watch, who won the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in leading a portion of the 42nd through the bush at the Battle of Amoaful, Jan. 31, 1874, last week at Larnaca, Cyprus.

The Hon. Edward Miles David Browne, Captain R.N., brother of the present Lord Kilmaine, and second son of John Cavendish, late Lord Kilmaine, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P., Recorder of London (and granddaughter of Lord Chief Justice Lord Ellenborough), on the 27th ult.

Sackville Deane Hamilton, Esq., on the 30th ult., at Glenview, Freshford, near Bath. He was son of the Rev. Sackville Robert Hamilton, Rector of Mallow, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Edward Deane Freeman, Esq., of Castle Cor, and grandson of the Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton, Chief Secretary for Ireland, a scion of the noble house of Boyne.

James Edward Thomas Parratt, Esq., Inspector General of Army Hospitals, on the 31st ult., at Victoria-road, Old Charlton, Kent, aged seventy-one. He served for nearly thirty years with the Royal Artillery, including the campaign in China, 1841-2, and subsequently as Principal Medical Officer at Woolwich.

Captain John de Courcy Dashwood, R.N., aged seventy-six. He entered the Royal Navy in 1814, and served as a midshipman during the American war of 1815, taking part in the expedition to New Orleans. As Lieutenant of the Windsor Castle, commanded by his father, the late Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, he was stationed off Lisbon during the rebellion in 1824, when King John VI. took refuge on board the Windsor Castle, and subsequently conferred decorations on the officers of the ship, in commemoration of the occasion, Lieutenant Dashwood receiving the order of the Tower and Sword. He was promoted a retired Commander in 1864.

By the last Australian mail news is brought of the death of one of the leading journalists of South Australia—Mr. John Howard Clark, the editor and one of the proprietors of the *Register* and other newspapers of Adelaide. By his persistent course of keeping his journals free from bigotry and party prejudice, a fault to which there is always too much inclination in small communities, Mr. Clark materially aided in raising newspapers in the colony to a rank of which our best English journals might be proud. He was also one of the founders of the Adelaide Philosophical Society and South Australian Institute, in both of which he took especial interest to the last. A public meeting was held after his decease, at which it was determined to raise a memorial to him, which is in all probability to take the shape of a scholarship at the Adelaide University.

The gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society was awarded on Tuesday, at Bristol, to Mr. McCormack, for his self sheaf-binding reaper, which the judges considered fulfilled all the conditions required by the society.

The sixteenth report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, which was issued on the 1st inst., shows that the total amount of contributions to Dec. 31, 1876, was £1,460,861, which, together with the interest received, has enabled the sum of £1,472,259 to be expended in relief, leaving a capital of £400,640, and an annual income of £33,935. The number of children in boarding institutions at the end of 1876 was 761—365 boys and 396 girls—inclusive of those in the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum for Girls. The "Captain" Relief Fund amounted to £31,415, and at the end of the year 107 widows and 152 orphans were receiving aid from this fund.

The forty-sixth annual congress of the British Medical Association was begun at Bath on Tuesday. The sermon at the Abbey, in the morning, was preached by the Bishop of the diocese, Lord A. Hervey. In the afternoon meetings of the council and of the committee of sections were held; and in the evening the general meeting took place in the Assembly Room, where the museum of the association had been arranged. Mr. W. Dallas Husband, of York, the treasurer of the association, presided, in consequence of the death of the president of last year, Dr. Eason Wilkinson, of Manchester. Dr. R. W. Falconer, who has served the office of Mayor of Bath, was unanimously elected president for the year ensuing. In his opening address he dwelt upon the great progress the association has made of late years. It now numbers 7700 members in the United Kingdom, with a colonial branch in Jamaica. The influence of the association was seen in the attention paid by the Government at different times to the views it expressed upon sanitary medical subjects. The association had also promoted the public good by encouraging original research. A vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late president. Mr. Fowke, the president, read the report, which was adopted.

The Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home has been opened twenty-six years. It has enjoyed the patronage of the Queen, after a minute inspection by the lamented Prince Consort, and has been favoured with the approval of successive Boards of Admiralty and distinguished officers of every rank in her Majesty's service. Nor has it been wanting in public confidence. A large institution has been built and furnished with every requirement for the time, not only for the temporal, but for the moral and religious benefit of the seamen. And it has had abundant success. It has supplied seamen with 417,881 meals and 349,286 beds. The beds during the month of May, 1878, were nearly 3000; 13,188 shipwrecked seamen have been lodged and relieved; and about £400,000 of seamen's money has been deposited with the superintendents for safe custody, the greater part of which was thereby rescued from plunder and much of it enjoyed by the families of the seamen. The directors desire to enlarge the home, in order to increase its usefulness, and a property which meets all the requirements is now offered. The cost of the purchase of the property and of a smaller house to give access to the home, and of the required improvements, and fittings, and furniture, is calculated at £2500. For this sum the directors appeal to the public. Contributions will be received by the treasurers, Messrs. Grant, Gillman, and Long, Portsmouth; Messrs. Glyn and Co., London; and the superintendent, J. L. Thorne, Esq., R.N., at the Home.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J H (Queen's-square).—If you will forward a diagram of the position, we shall be glad to comply with your wishes.

R H B (Greenock).—The privilege of capturing a Pawn en passant belongs to the Pawn only; therefore the Bishop cannot do so in the solution of Problem No. 1794.

J F (Leeds).—We pointed out the player's mistake in a note to the move. How can we account for his having committed such a blunder?

HEWLEARD.—You can use a postal card in forwarding solutions of problems; but you must be careful to comply with the rules laid down by the Post-Office authorities.

W N (Strabane).—Only correct solutions are acknowledged.

DABBSHILL (Harrow).—Solutions should reach us not later than the Friday to be acknowledged in our issue of the following week.

J B (Paris).—No. 1797 cannot be solved by 1. Q to Q Kt sq.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1795 received from Copiapino, C E Marr, W Leeson, P le Page, Pretexat, Norman Rumbelow, and E P Vulliamy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1796 received from Emile Fran, Neworth, J W S Hunter, and L H Roberts.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1797 received from W S B J de Honsteyn, G H V, E H H V, East Marden, Rycroft, Hewleard, W Leeson, Dabbs Hill, Chessophile, Barrows Edges, Norman Rumbelow, E P Vulliamy, A Wood, J W W, C G Ellison, W Phelan, Dr F St, O B Carion, P le Page, J Hunter, E L G, Henbury, L Sharswood, W Powell, Triton, E Worsley, P Hampton, R Schofield, L S D, S Threlfall, R Robson, Harrowian, Simplex, T Greenbank, J Wotone, R Gray, R T King, E Esmond, J F Spiers, Tippet, R Ringersall, Leonora and Leon, J Lyndford, D Leslie, Lanmas, White Star, S R of Leeds, Joseph B, A R G, Black Knight, T Edgar, Americaine, W F Pettit, Dorothy, Orson and Valentine, G Posbrooke, N Brock, St J E, R Roughhead, Curiosa, Elsie, F W S, H Brewster, Liz, L of Truro, M Meredith, C S Cox, Walter, M Rees, M Whiteley, Only Jones, C Elmore, J S W, A Ellmaker, W Cowell, C Darragh, T W Hope, and B Champneys.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1796.

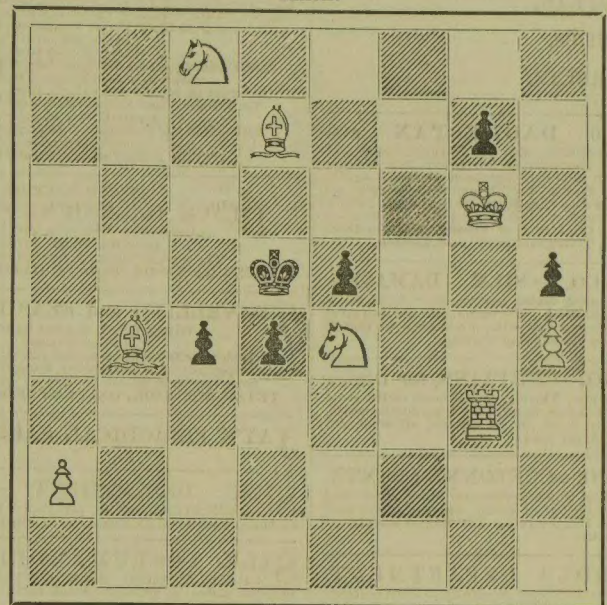
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. B to K Kt 6th Any move 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1799.

By C. A. GILBERG (New York).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE PARIS TOURNAMENT.

The following interesting game was played in the eighth round between Mr. MACKENZIE, of New York, and Herr ENGLISCH, of Vienna. (Ruy Lopez.)

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Herr E.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Herr E.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 15. Q to Q 3rd | P to Kt 3rd |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 16. Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Kt 4th |
| 3. B to Kt 5th | | 17. P to Q Kt 3rd | Kt to Kt 3rd |
| | | 18. B to R 6th | K R to K sq |
| | | 19. Q R to K sq | B to Kt 2nd |
| | | 20. R takes R (ch) | Q takes R |
| | | 21. R to K sq | Q to Q sq |
| | | 22. Kt to K 4th | B takes Kt |
| | | 23. Q takes B | Kt to Q B 3rd |
| | | 24. P to K R 4th | B to Kt 2nd |
| | | 25. B to Kt 5th | Q to Kt sq |
| | | 26. B to B 4th | K B to B sq |
| | | 27. R to Q sq | Q to K sq |
| | | 28. B to K 3rd | Q to Q sq |
| | | 29. P to K R 5th | Kt to Q B sq |
| | | 30. P takes P | R P takes P |
| | | 31. B to Kt 5th | Q to Kt 3rd |
| | | 32. B to B 6th | Q to B 4th |
| | | 33. R to Q 5th | |

It will be admitted, we think, that Black has now a worse position than if he had played the B to this square on the sixth move, as is usual in this opening.

A good move in our judgment, although we observe that Mr. Potter, in the *Westminster Papers*, doubts its soundness.

12. P takes P B to B 3rd

13. P takes P B to B 3rd

14. B to B 2nd Kt (from Kt 3rd) to B 5th

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The tie in the Paris tournament between Herr Zukertort and M. Winawer was played off, and, as announced in our last issue, resulted in the first two games being drawn. The next two games, however, were won by Herr Zukertort, who thus secured the first prize—two works of art presented by the French Government and 1000fr. in coin; the second prize, consisting of one work of art and 500fr. in coin falling to M. Winawer. The order in which the prizes have been gained is therefore as follows:—First, Herr Zukertort, of Berlin; second, M. Winawer, of Warsaw; third, Mr. Blackburne, of London; fourth, Mr. Mackenzie, of New York; fifth, Mr. Bird, of London; and sixth, Herr Anderssen, of Breslau.

We observe that the current number of the *Westminster Papers* contains fifty-five of the games played in the Paris tourney, including all those occurring between the prize-winners, and the deciding game in the tie-match between Messrs. Zukertort and Winawer. This is a feat unparalleled in the history of chess monthlies; and the energy and enterprise required to accomplish it deserve public recognition.

The annual tournaments of the Counties Chess Association were brought to a conclusion on the 3rd inst. The challenge cup that is the symbol of provincial championship was won by Mr. E. Thorold, who played throughout in capital form, and carried off the coveted honour with the fine score of eleven out of a possible twelve. The Rev. C. E. Ranken gained the second prize with a score of seven and a half, and Messrs. Jenkin and Ensor tied and divided the third and fourth prizes. For the second class tourney there were very few entries, but these included a youth of thirteen, Master JACKSON, of Dewsbury. The following is a game that occurred between the boy chessplayer and Mr. DABBSHILL.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. D.) | BLACK (Master J.) | WHITE (Mr. D.) | BLACK (Master J.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 10. Q to Kt 3rd | Q to Q 2nd |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 11. Q to Q sq | R to B 2nd |
| 3. B to B 4th | B to B 4th | 12. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Kt to K R 4th |
| 4. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 13. P to Q Kt 4th | B to Kt 3rd |
| 5. P to K R 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 14. P to Q R 4th | P to Q 4th |
| 6. P to Q 3rd | Castles | 15. P to Kt 5th | Kt to K 2nd |
| 7. B to K Kt 5th | P to K R 3rd | 16. B takes Kt | Q takes B |
| 8. B to R 4th | B to K 3rd | 17. Kt takes K P | Q to R 5th |
| 9. B takes B | P takes B | 18. Kt takes R | Q takes K B P. |

The first prize in this class was won by Mr. J. de Soyres and the second by Master Jackson. The handicap tourney is still in progress, but we have been informed that the struggle for the first place now lies between Mr. F. S. Ensor and the anonymous player who, for the nonce, directs the movements of the "automaton," Memphis.

We understand that the friends of Captain Mackenzie, the champion of America, are desirous of recognising his victories over the winners of the two chief prizes in the recent Paris tourney by backing him in a match against either of those gentlemen, or against any player of note who did not enter the lists on the occasion referred to. Meanwhile, Captain Mackenzie is to be entertained by the City Chess Club at a banquet which is fixed for the 9th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 3, 1875) of the Most Hon. Eliza Harriett, Marchioness of Northampton, late of Castle Ashby, Northampton, who died on Dec. 4 last at Florence, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Lord Alwyne Frederic Compton, the son, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testatrix appoints all the property she has power to dispose of under her marriage settlement to her three children, Alwyne Frederic, Douglas Cecil James, and Mabel Violet Isabel.

The will (dated Sept. 17, 1866) with a codicil (dated Jan. 23, 1872) of Mr. Auguste Stephen Ralli, late of Marseilles, who died on April 18 last, was proved in London on the 20th ult. by Stephen Augustus Ralli, the son, the personal estate in England being sworn under £80,000. The testator having by the law of France the power of disposing of the usufruct of one moiety of his property and one fourth absolutely, he leaves the said usufruct to his wife, Madame Suzanne Ralli, and he also gives her specially all his furniture, plate, pictures, linen, china, and jewellery. There are some other special legacies to relatives and to servants, bequests of 5000fr. each to the Chios Lyceum, the Athens Lyceum, and the homes for the poor, Marseilles; and legacies to the Greek Church at Marseilles and several of its officers. The residue he leaves to his three children, Etienne, Julie, and Marie, and their children.

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1878) with a codicil (dated the 19th of the same month) of Miss Emily Susan Drummond, late of No. 47, Seymour-street, who died on June 9 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Earl Percy and George James Drummond, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix, after leaving a large number of legacies, as well pecuniary as specific, leaves the residue of her property upon trust for her two sisters, Julia Frances and Marion; on the death of the survivor of them some further legacies are to be paid, including £1000 to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of West Hyde, Herts, upon trust to apply the dividends in the winter season, at their discretion, among the deserving poor of the said parish. A life interest is then given in the remainder to her nieces, Lady Boyd and Emily Compton, in succession; and the ultimate residue is to go to her nephew, Mortimer Percy George Douglas Drummond.

The will (dated June 28, 1870) of Mr. John Gordon, late of Cluny, Aberdeen, and of No. 39, Park-lane, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Emily Eliza Steele Gordon, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate in England to his wife.

The will (dated April 2, 1878) of Mr. Benjamin Johnson, late of No. 1, Springfield, Upper Clapton, who died on June 23 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Lamy Ellerm, George Johnson, the nephew, and William Brown, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Old Kent-road, £100; and to the Hospital for Consumption, Victoria Park, Bethnal-green, £500.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1873) of Mr. Evan Jones, formerly Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, but late of Croydon, who died on May 19 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Alfred Carpenter, M.D., and George Anson Whealler, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. After giving a legacy to the three children of his late son, Spencer Evan Jones, he gives the rest of his property between his two daughters.

The British Association meets this year at Dublin, the session beginning next Wednesday, Aug. 14, the president-elect being Dr. W. Spottiswoode.

The high court meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters commenced its business last Monday at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The report of the investigation committee showed that the number of financial members was 521,416, and that the court and district funds amounted to £2,497,000, the increase for the year being nearly 12,000 members and £152,000.—At the eleventh annual meeting of the legislative council of the British United Order of Oddfellows, which began at Leeds on Monday, the Grand Master stated that during the year 1281 members had been admitted, that the income had increased £3000, and that the payments amounted to nearly £9000.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Bivouac; or, Martial Lyrist. By Major R. Compton Noake. (C. Kegan Paul.)

Monarchy Defended. By John Vickers. (Wyman and Sons.)

Friendship: A Story. By Ouida. 3 vols. (Chatto and Windus.)

A Young Man's Safeguard in the Perils of the Age. By Wm. Guest. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

Jenkinson's Practical Guide to North Wales. By H. J. Jenkinson. With Maps. (Edward Stanford.)

On Overwork and Premature Mental Decay. By Dr. Routh. Third Edition. (Baillière and Co.)

The Englishman's Illustrated Guide-Book to the United States and Canada. Fifth Edition. (Longmans.)

Corn and Chaff; or Double Acrostics. (Basil Montagu Pickering.)

Roydenhurst: A Novel. By Hester Hope. 3 vols. (Remington and Co.)

The Philosophy of Laughter and Smiling. By Geo. Vasey. Second Edition. (Burns, Southampton-row.)

A Critical Essay on Critics and Criticism: A Supplement to "The Philosophy of Laughter." By G. Vasey. (Burns, Southampton-row.)

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CYPRUS.

TO EUROPEANS who propose RESIDING

in or VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the FRUIT SALT to be an indispensable necessity; for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country, while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground work of malarious diseases and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. Out of a large number of Testimonials, we select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. I have tried ENO'S FRUIT SALT in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost ever since I have included with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers; in fact, I am never without it.—Yours, faithfully, AN ENGLISHMAN, F.R.G.S., M.B.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Government of India, June 26, 1878."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

A Gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain, if your FRUIT SALT was only known in INDIA and the COLONIES that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but many millions. India alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

A M.D. (Edinb.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your FRUIT SALT, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

A Gentleman states:—"In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S FRUIT SALT has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its Trials," tenth edition, post-free 1s. stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.